

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR.

Barometer, 29.85

August 26, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 80. 2 p.m. 84. Humidity 89. 70

August 26, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 80. 2 p.m. 89. Humidity 91. 63

2885 庚戌初月大年寅甲

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1914.

三拜禮 號六十二月八年亥癸

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### INCIDENTS IN THE BIG BATTLE.

#### BRITISH TROOPS WITHDRAW: OPERATION SUCCESSFULLY EFFECTED.

British Casualties Total Two Thousand.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

French Smash up Germans.

Aug. 25, 11.35 a.m.

An official Paris despatch states that the Frenchmen made four counter-attacks from Nancy and wrought havoc among the Germans.

Cabinet and Military Conference.

Aug. 25, 1.55 p.m.

A meeting of Cabinet Ministers and Generals was held at Earl Kitchener's residence. It lasted from midnight till two o'clock in the morning.

Earl Kitchener visited Mr. Asquith to-day.

The British Casualties.

Aug. 25, 3.45 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that the British casualties during the fighting on Sunday were 2,000.

The Big Battle: Combatants Fall Back.

Aug. 25, 2.10 p.m.

The latest French communique says:—"On the orders of General Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces, ours and the British troops in Belgium, after heavy fighting, have fallen back on covering positions which they would not have left had not the Belgian resistance enabled them to enter Belgium."

"The German Army suffered so much as to be compelled to arrest its counter-attacking movement and take up fresh positions."

Statement in the Commons.

Aug. 25, 3.55 p.m.

The House of Commons reassembled in an atmosphere of tense expectancy. Many of the members wore military uniforms.

Mr. Asquith announced "We have heard to-day from Field-Marshal French that the withdrawal of his troops to a new position has been successfully effected."

"It was not accomplished without considerable loss. They were pressed hard by the enemy, who were, however, shaken off. It is undesirable to say more at present, except that the Field-Marshal reports that, despite hard marching and hard fighting, the British forces are in the best of spirits."

"The Field-Marshal estimates that the casualties are something over 2,000, but we have not yet received any names."

Earl Kitchener's Statement.

August 25, 6.20 p.m.

Earl Kitchener in the House of Lords made his first speech as Secretary for War. He emphasized that his position in the Government involved adherence to neither party. Like those now so willingly joining the colours, his term of office was for the duration of the war, or for three years, if the war lasted longer. Others would then be able to take their places and to see the matter through.

Serious conflicts were ahead and considerable sacrifices would be entailed. These would be willingly borne for our honour and our position in the world. They would willingly be shared by the Dominions who were sending a contingent and were giving every assistance to the mother country.

"Our troops have already been for thirty-six hours in contact with superior forces. They have maintained the best traditions of the British soldier and behaved with the utmost gallantry. The movements they were called upon to execute demanded the greatest steadiness and soldierly skill in the commanders."

Earl Kitchener added that he had telegraphed to Field-Marshal Sir John French:—"Congratulate the troops on their splendid work; we are proud of them."

Earl Kitchener pointed out the heavy casualties which a European war entailed. He emphasized the smoothness of the mobilization and transportation of the Expeditionary Force and paid a warm tribute to the readiness of the civilians to assist the military.

Lord Kitchener said that we knew how deeply France appreciated the value of Britain's prompt assistance. It must also prove of high military significance in restricting the scheme for determining the duration of hostilities. Everyone would be rejoiced if conditions of strategy had permitted of British troops being ranged alongside the gallant Belgian army. Belgium, however, knows our sympathy and our resolution to make sure that none of her sacrifices will have been unavailing.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Lord Kitchener said that while other countries have, under their compulsory service, brought their full resources into the field, we have still a vast reserve to draw from in the resources of the mother country and the dominions. The response of the dominions had already shown that we had not looked to them in vain. India, Canada, Australia and New Zealand were sending powerful contingents and the Territories in Britain had loyally responded to the stern call of duty.

Fine Patriotism.

Earl Kitchener said that over seventy battalions of Territorials, with fine patriotism, had already volunteered for service abroad. Also, the hundred thousand recruits already asked for had been practically secured. Behind that we have the reserves. Earl Kitchener affirmed that he desired to have in the field constantly an army not unworthy of the power and responsibilities of the Empire.

Lord Kitchener could not, at this stage, say the limit of the force required. The scale of the field army now being raised might attain, in the course of the next six months, to a total of thirty divisions, which would be continually maintained in the field; but, if the war were protracted and fortunes varied or were adverse, then he was confident that further exertions and sacrifices for the Empire would not be denied. (Lord Cheers)

Germans Bombard Malines.

Aug. 25, 11.5 p.m.

The Germans have bombarded Malines, damaging the famous cathedral steeple and two hundred houses. The Belgians vigorously retaliated and drove the Germans towards Vilvoorde. Considerable losses were sustained on both sides.

Four Namur Forts Intact.

Aug. 25, 7.10 p.m.

An official German announcement published in Copenhagen admits that four of the Namur forts are still untaken, though five have fallen.

A Satisfactory Report.

Aug. 26, 12.5 a.m.

The Press Bureau to-night announces that there has been no further general engagement, and the condition of the British troops is in every way satisfactory.

French Movement Begun.

August 25, 12.5 a.m.

A French official announcement says that a French movement was begun yesterday and is proceeding methodically, despite German opposition.

Beaten by Algerians.

The German Guard Corps was roughly handled in a hand-to-hand fight with Algerian troops and lost heavily.

### HOME NEWS.

#### INTERESTING ITEMS FROM LONDON AND PROVINCES.

Drunk While Writing Libels.

A man called Hogg pleaded guilty before the Recorder of London on July 20, to having written letters of a libellous nature concerning a widow, Mrs. Mansell. The prosecuting counsel said that in March the prisoner gave way to drink and wrote some letters of an objectionable character to prosecute, whom he had known for some years. He had since written owning that there was not a word of truth in his statements, and that he was under the influence of drink when he wrote them. Prisoner's counsel said that his client had instructed him to express his deep regret for having written the letters, and to withdraw everything contained therein. He possessed a dual personality, when in drink and when sober. He had served in the Boer War and subsequently gone to West Africa, where he had had malarial fever, and consequently a very little drink affected him.

Prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Regulating the Film Trade.

After the select committee of the House of Commons had spent over three weeks in considering bills promoted by the London County Council and the Glasgow Corporation to regulate the celluloid and film industries, an unsuccessful attempt was made by the Incorporated Associations of Cinematograph Manufacturers and Film Renters to defeat the Glasgow Bill by resisting the suspension of the standing orders. The case was argued on July 20 before a Committee of the House of Lords, presided over by Lord Donoughmore. It was contended that the measure originally proposed by the Corporation had been altered so materially that it was now practically a new Bill, but the Committee decided to support the standing orders and to allow the Bill to proceed.

Saved by a Dog.

On July 20, John Meredith and his wife and child, who live in a canal boat at Wheelock, Cheshire, were awakened by the persistent barking of a dog. They found that water was flowing into the cabin, and they had barely time to escape before the boat sank. The vessel had been loaded with iron bars and the bottom had given way.

Sanatorium for Women.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board has purchased fifty-seven acres of land at Hyde Hill, two miles from Godalming, for the purpose of erecting a tuberculosis sanatorium for women. Accommodation is to be provided for two hundred patients. The land is nearly four hundred feet above the sea-level, and is in the heart of some of the finest scenery. The plans for the building are in course of preparation.

Mumps in Public Schools.

Harrow school was obliged to break up some days before the fixed time on account of an outbreak of mumps. At Rugby, speech day was abandoned for the same reason.

Dangers of the Dustbin.

In connection with the higher death-rate from diarrhoea and enteritis in the Borough of Wandsworth, the medical officer urges, in his annual report, a universal daily removal of house refuse. He mentions that during July, August and September, dustbins swarm with larvae and pupae of the housefly. Their presence in such numbers convinced him that the main cause of the prevalence of houseflies was the storage of house refuse on the premises, and that house refuse is not the cause of their prevalence in London. A mixture of paraffin and soft soap sprayed over the refuse in dustbins would largely prevent the development of houseflies.

A Reckless Chinese.

At the West London police court on July 22, a Chinese named Yik Sing was who described himself as a student of Shanghai was sentenced to

riding a motor cycle in a manner dangerous to the public in Kensington Road, and for failing to stop after an accident.

Mr Musket, who prosecuted for the Commissioner of police, said that defendant had behaved in an inhuman manner. A nurse was wheeling a perambulator in which was a child, across the road, when defendant came along on his motor cycle at a great speed and ran her down. The perambulator was overturned and the child thrown out, though fortunately not hurt. The nurse was knocked down and had her knees injured. Defendant himself fell off his machine. He got up, and exclaiming, "Why didn't you get out of the way?" rode off. He was, however, pursued by a cyclist who brought him back. He then said to a constable, "I was driving about twenty miles an hour when I knocked into them. I got off and thought it was all right, and, being in a hurry, I went on."

The magistrate imposed a fine of £4, with four guineas costs on the first summons, and £2 on the second.

### REGISTRY OF FOREIGN SHIPS.

President Wilson Discusses Plan to Carry on Trade in Crisis.

Washington, July 31.—President Wilson talked for an hour to-day with Senators Kern, of Indiana, and Clarke, of Arkansas, and Representatives Underwood, of Alabama, and Adamson, of Georgia, about the method to be employed to obtain an adequate number of steamships to carry on American foreign trade in the event of a general war in Europe. No final decision was reached, but Representative Underwood will confer with Eugene Chamberlain, head of the Bureau of Navigation, and get all the data available, and prepare drafts for the necessary legislation in the event it is needed.

Virtually all of the foreign commerce of the United States is carried on in foreign bottoms. In the event of war involving the maritime nations of Europe, practically all of the cargo and passenger ships upon which the trade of the United States depends to carry its exports and imports would be withdrawn from service. Many of the best of these foreign ships are a part of the naval reserve of the countries to which they belong, and would be taken over by foreign Governments. The others would be held in port to prevent their capture and destruction by enemies.

It is regarded by the President as a matter of imperative, immediate necessity that preparations should be made to meet such an emergency, and to keep alive the foreign trade of the United States, and keep up a flow of exports and imports while Europe is engaged in war. Under our present shipping laws obstacles are put in the way of giving American register to foreign-built and foreign-owned ships. To secure an adequate supply of ships to keep foreign commerce alive in the event of a great war in Europe, the present shipping laws will have to be greatly liberalized and changed.

There are bills pending in the House now to amend the shipping laws, but Representative Underwood said this afternoon, after talking with the President, that none of the pending proposals would fit the present situation. He said that new legislation would have to be drafted, and the general terms of this legislation were discussed with the President.

It is the present plan to prepare drafts of legislation and have bills ready to introduce and passed immediately under an

emergency measure just as soon as a general war is declared in Europe. The legislation will be emergency legislation. It may be made temporary in its nature, so as to provide that for a limited stated period of time, or while certain conditions endure, foreign-built ships could be given the privilege of American registry, and put under the protection of the American flag, and given the rights of American ships.

No way of doing this has been hit upon, but the President's visitors were in hearty accord with him as to the necessity for taking prompt and energetic measures for bringing an adequate number of cargo and passenger steamships under the protection of the American flag to guarantee sustained and uninterrupted communication and commerce with all parts of the world. The President realizes and impressed upon his visitors that one of the prime duties of the United States in the event of war was to keep open the world routes of communication and trade and prevent any clogging or stoppage of the exchange and distribution of the commodities that go to make up international trade.

Should the European crisis result as disastrously as is now feared, the question of American commerce is one which the officials of the Government regard with trepidation. That there will be no escape from the baneful influences of a European conflict even upon such innocent bystanders as the United States, is the belief of the officials. The lack of a national merchant marine will reduce American commerce immensely during the pendency of the war, for practically nine-tenths of that commerce is now carried in ships owned by one or other of the belligerent Powers. Only six large steamers now plying between New York and Europe are under the American flag, and therefore free to pursue their operations subject to the neutrality laws.

Would Affect American Industry.

A curtailment of foreign commerce would necessarily react upon American industry and postpone all legitimate endeavour to extend trade and commerce. Such a postponement, coming at a time when the most strenuous efforts are being made to bring about a resumption of prosperity throughout the country, would be regarded by the President and his advisers as little short of a national calamity.

The policy of the Administration in the event of a general war in Europe would have but one purpose in view, to keep out of it, and, at the same time, use all good offices to end it.

The President has stated to friends that he is "seeking the key" to the European situation before taking any definite step. While the President has uppermost in his mind the thought that the United States has not and should not interfere in European affairs, so intense is his dislike of war that the moral support of the United States would be thrown at any time behind any plan which offered the hope of a restoration of peace in Europe.

The Administration has been keenly alert during the developments of the past week in Europe. Every effort has been made by Secretary Bryan to keep in touch through the American diplomats with each stage of the situation. No action has yet been taken relative to a declaration of neutrality on the part of the United States. Upon receipt, however, of further official announcements of the declaration of war, this action cannot be long delayed. The proclamation when issued will follow the lines of the proclamation of neutrality used in 1911, when Italy was at war in Tripoli.—New York Evening Post

### TELEGRAMS.

#### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The French made four counter-attacks from Nancy and wrought havoc among the Germans.

Cabinet Ministers and Generals have met at Earl Kitchener's residence.

Mr. Asquith has announced that the British casualties in the fighting on Sunday were 2,000.

The Italian Premier has assumed a group of Deputies that no mobilisation is imminent.

According to the Italian Premier, even if Italy were to mobilize, this would not necessarily mean the abandonment of neutrality.

After heavy fighting, the British and French troops in Belgium have fallen back on their covering positions.

In an engagement with the French and British, the German Army suffered so much as to be compelled to arrest its counter-attacking movement and take up fresh positions.

### NEWS.

Yesterday's Volunteer Orders are given in this issue.

Interesting war items from exchanges appear to-day.

Interesting notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General news and an article on the closing of the New York Stock Exchange will be found on page 2.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, log book on page 6 and commercial news on page 9.

A Solemn Pontifical Requiem was sung by the Bishop at the Catholic Cathedral this morning for the late Pope.

### DON'T FORGET

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Sale of Liquors—G. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—11 a.m.

Friday, August 28.

Sale of furniture—5 Hart Avenue, Kowloon—G. P. Lammer, at 11 a.m.

Monday, August 31.

Sale of Crown Land, P.W.D.—3 p.m.

War Department Contracts.—Tenders close at noon.

Tuesday, September 8.

United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd. Annual general meeting—noon.

United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd. Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders—noon.

Saturday, September 12.

H.K. and Shanghai Bank Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders—City Hall—noon.



## NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

SOLE AGENTS

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

**MR. LI HON FAN**, a Chinese  
graduate versed in litera-  
ture, has been a teacher to  
European officials and merchants  
in this Colony for over ten years.  
He has a good method of train-  
ing Europeans to pass in the  
Chinese examination, and is  
possessed of a first rate certificate  
as a Chinese teacher. He has  
also a good knowledge of Man-  
darin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the  
Chinese language are requested  
to write to "Hongkong Tele-  
graph" office or direct to 37  
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Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

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OUR  
CONTEMPORARIES

Daily Press.

Japan and Kiaochow.

A clause in the Agreement  
about which something may soon  
be heard says that should Ger-  
many at some future time express  
the wish to return Kiaochow Bay  
to China before the expiration of  
the lease China engages to refund  
to Germany the expenditure she  
has incurred at Kiaochow, and to  
cede to Germany a more suitable  
place. No refund is likely to be  
made to Germany for the retroces-  
sion of the place when this is done  
by Japan. There is much  
speculation as to what compensa-  
tion Japan is going to get for her  
present undertaking, and it may  
be that she will be satisfied to  
receive from China the value of  
all the Government property the  
place contains. China will prob-  
ably make Kiaochow an open  
port, especially if it is possible to  
reconcile this with her ambition  
to provide herself with a satis-  
factory naval depot in those  
waters. It is clear from the  
information appearing elsewhere  
in our issue to-day that the limits  
of Japan's action have been  
clearly defined and we do not  
believe that any "complications"  
are likely to follow Japan's inter-  
vention.

South China Morning Post.

Exit the War Correspondent.

Without war there could, of  
course, be no war correspondents  
but those who are directing affairs  
in Europe at the present moment  
have proved that it is quite pos-  
sible to conduct war and yet  
dispense with the picturesque and  
somewhat lurid recorder of its  
horors. Our old friend Martin  
Donohoe, recently Paris cor-  
respondent of the London Daily  
Chronicle, while acting as cor-  
respondent at the front for the  
New York Times, has been suf-  
fered about from pillar to post in  
his effort to gain news, and is  
finding the billet somewhat  
different from that which he held  
in the Boer war when, a welcome  
guest, he was here, there, every-  
where, now with Methuen, next  
with Macdonald and finally with  
Lord Roberts. Even his irri-  
tatingly curbed activities with  
Kuroki, through Korea and Man-  
churia, were a treat to his novel  
experiences of the present war.

China Mail.

The War.

Though the important telegram  
sent to H.E., the Governor by Sir  
John Jordan and published by us  
in last night's issue contains  
nothing that was not already  
known, it is nevertheless a  
valuable confirmation of the tele-  
grams sent by Reuters Agency.  
At the same time, it gives the in-  
direct to the many and various  
rumours that were so persistently  
circulated regarding a naval  
engagement in the North Sea be-  
tween the Fleets of Great Britain  
and Germany. We now know  
with absolute certainty that no  
such engagement took place and  
that the loss of H.M.S. Amphion  
the destruction of the German  
minelayer Konigin Luise and the  
sinking of a German submarine  
completes the naval warfare, so  
far, as we are concerned at the  
time. It is now clear that on the  
approach of the British Fleet the  
German High Seas Navy, which  
had left for the North Sea to  
participate apparently in "The  
Day," that they had looked for  
so long, doubtless with a good  
deal of rapid enthusiasm, im-  
mediately returned to safer  
quarters and has since been "con-  
fined to harbour." Discretion  
being the better part of valour,  
they acted wisely though not  
quite in accordance with the spirit  
manifested in their longing for  
"The Day." For "The Day" has  
come and what do we find? We  
find the British "Mistress of  
the Seas" protecting her vast  
mercantile marine, whose com-  
mercial dealings are at present  
"almost normal" while the sea-  
borne commerce of Germany is  
paralyzed.

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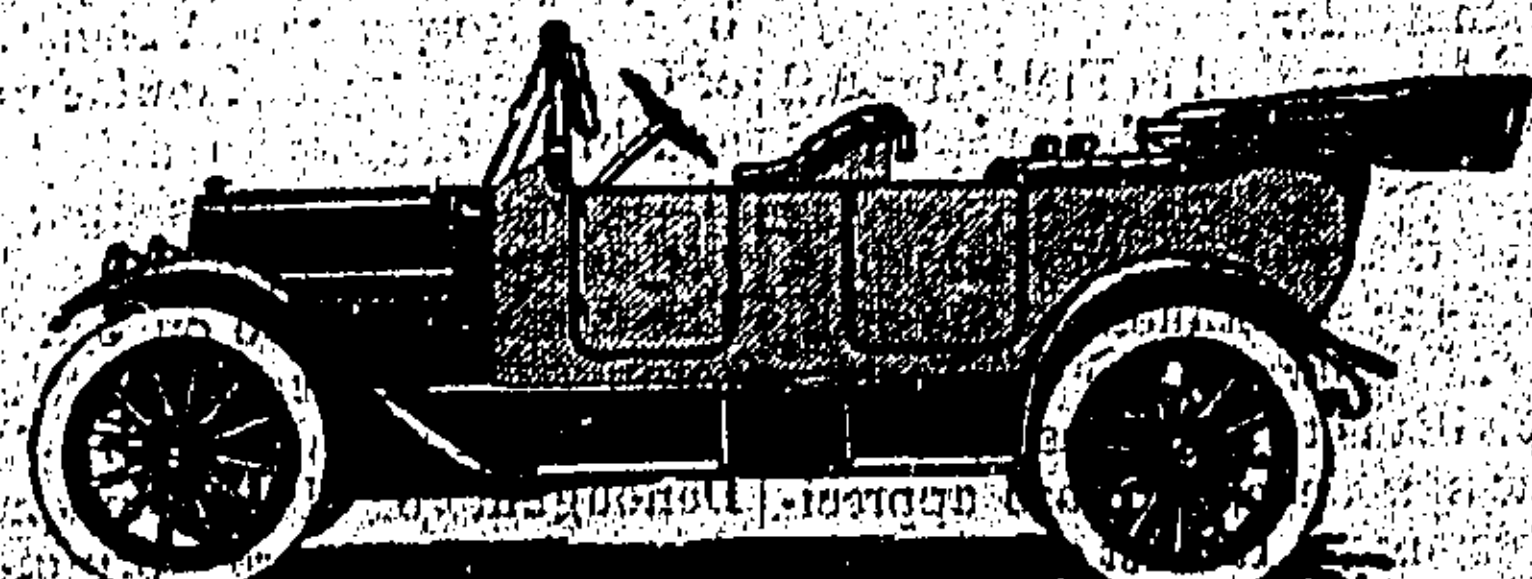
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## GENERAL NEWS

## 200 Austrian Reservists Leave

Montreal, July 30.—Two hundred Austrian reservists have engaged passage on the German steamship Willehad, and will sail for Antwerp next Saturday. There are approximately 5,000 Austrian reservists in Montreal, the majority of whom expect to return home soon.

**Haytian Rebels Retreat.**  
Cap-Haitien, Hayti, July 24.—Haytian Government troops today took possession of the towns of Limonade and Quartier Moreau, which were evacuated by the rebels, who retreated to Morne and Forgive, where fighting was still in progress this morning. A further truce of seventy-two hours between the Government troops and the rebels, arranged by the American Charge d'Affaires, was due to expire today. The revolutionaries in the neighbourhood of the city total only 400, and are poorly armed, while the Government troops inside the city have made every preparation to repel an attack.

**Parliament Seat for Kipling?**  
London, July 18.—While it seems settled that Rudyard Kipling will be a candidate for member of parliament at the next general election, the Unionist party has not yet found a seat for him. After his recent attack on the Liberal government's policy, the Bordesley division of Birmingham, from which the Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings is retiring, offered him the Liberal-Unionist candidacy, but he declined on the ground that he was being put forward by one section of the party which desired to force its candidacy on the other section. For Mr. Kipling a constituency is being sought which will not be too exacting, and which will not require what the English call "nursing."—American Paper.

**Suicides in America.**  
Records indicate that suicides this year will be more numerous than in any former year, says an American paper. With six months and about two weeks of the year gone, the records show a total of 150 suicides. A calculation based upon the past suicide records of the remaining months indicates that at the close of 1914 the records will show many more than 300 suicides, a maximum for cases of self-murder. Already the seventeen days of this month (July) show a total of 15 suicides, almost one daily. Only one of the previous six months shows anything similar to this record. The exception is April, when there were 32 suicides. The suicides in the other months were as follows: January, 20; February, 15; March, 22; May, 28, and June, 20. Married and single persons have almost run neck and neck in self-destruction this year. Of the total number of suicides, 70 were married and 71 single. Men suicides outnumber the women almost three to one. Most of those who ended their lives were between the ages of 20 and 50 years, generally considered the prime of life. During the first five months of the year, a great majority of the suicides used gas. In June and thus far during this month the revolver has been most prominent as the weapon of death.

**China Asks Arrest of Hwang Hsing.**  
San Francisco, July 31.—Formal request was made to Government officials here yesterday by Chinese Consul-General S. C. Shu for the arrest of Gen. Hwang Hsing, Lin San, and other revolutionary leaders, it being alleged that they are breaking neutrality laws. Consul-General Shu bases his request on the revised Federal statutes, and charges that Gen. Hwang and the Chinese Nationalist League of America are "setting on foot a military expedition from this country, and in preparation for that expedition are collecting money throughout the United States. Several local Chinese societies gave a dinner in honour of Hwang last night. Hwang was presented with a medal as a token of esteem from the Chinese of San Francisco." In a revolutionary address delivered by Hwang, President Yuan Shih-kai was termed "a dictator more vicious than former President Huerta of Mexico." Those present united in a demonstration against the present Chinese Administration.

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## EFFECT OF THE WAR.

New York  
Stock Exchange Closed.

Europe's war menace and the total disorganization of the stock markets of the world forced the closing of the New York Stock Exchange today, says the *Evening Post* (New York) of July 31. The governors took this drastic step ten minutes before the hour set for opening, after a conference of bankers at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. Hearing of Germany's declaration of a state of war in the Empire, they decided that to open the market here and keep it open as the only market in the world, was unsafe.

Other exchanges quickly followed suit. The Consolidated, opened at 9.30 o'clock, suspended as soon as news of the larger board's action was received. The Broad Street curb market suspended, the New York Coffee Exchange closed its doors until Tuesday, and the Metals Exchange until Tuesday. The Cotton Exchange after an hour of panic on the floor, with prices collapsing utterly, closed until Tuesday.

The financial situation caused the suspension of four firms, three of which traded on the Cotton Exchange. These firms were Flower & Co., bankers; S. H. P. Pell & Co., stock, cotton, and grain brokers; Homer, Howe & Co., and F. J. Fredericks & Co., both cotton brokerage houses.

Bankers who attended the Morgan conference issued reassuring statements. They resumed conferences at the Morgan offices this afternoon. Paul M. Warburg was one of those who attended. Some of the bankers expressed the belief that the situation would relax over night.

The New York Stock Exchange has not been closed because of financial conditions since 1873. On September 20 of that year, at the climax of the celebrated panic which then occurred, the Exchange was closed in the middle of one day's session by vote of the governors. It re-opened for business ten days later, on September 30.

Conferees of bankers began early in the morning, and the advisability of closing the New York exchange was discussed. Usually level-headed bankers went from one conference to another, concern showing in their faces, and their composure so completely gone that they could not tell coherently what was going on.

Opinion Greatly Divided.  
Until fifteen minutes before the Stock Exchange opening time, opinion was greatly divided over the advisability of opening the Exchange. The fact that the London Stock Exchange had closed and that a run had begun on the Bank of England was regarded to be of momentous importance in the financial world, and, for that reason, many financiers strongly urged that the New York Stock Exchange close its doors, to prevent absolute demoralization.

credit facilities are absolutely gone, we have not the right to close," said one of the leading members of the governing board. "Call money rates have not risen above 8 per cent. in this market, and there have been times when call money rose to 150 per cent. without the suggestion of closing the Exchange. Until money is absolutely unobtainable, I shall oppose a closing of the board."

This sentiment was confirmed by other members at 9.30 o'clock. At 9.45, however, word that Germany had been declared in a state of war changed the entire aspect of things, and at once it was considered imperative to close the exchange.

The decision to close came after a meeting in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. Bankers. Those who attended this meeting were J. P. Morgan and Henry P. Davison, of the firm; Francis L. Hine, president of the First National Bank; Charles H. Sabin, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, and A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the Hannover-Chase Bank.

Customers Crowd Offices.  
When the announcement was made that the Stock Exchange would not open for business, the Street was a scene of suppressed excitement. Commission houses were crowded with customers, and the grave news from abroad was read with anxious expectancy of a demoralized opening. There were, however, a great many bargain hunters in evidence, who were prepared to pay cash for stocks; but as a rule their buying orders were comparatively small, and in the aggregate they would have availed but little to support the market against the avalanche of foreign liquidation.

It was odd-lot houses that made the strongest plea to close the Stock Exchange, according to information obtained from one of the governors. He estimated that the odd-lot houses handled at least 500,000 shares of yesterday's business, and after working all night had not caught up.

He said that each morning for the past three days, after working all night, the clerical forces of the odd-lot houses had fallen further behind in their routine work, and that consequently it was only a question of time, if the exchange had been kept open, when there would have been a complete breakdown in the office machinery.

Members of odd-lot houses also feared the results of calls for margins that would necessarily have had to be sent out.

**Fear of Europe's Selling.**  
One of the chief reasons for closing the Exchange, according to a banker who attended the Morgan conference, was the fear expressed by some brokers that Europe would send over an avalanche of selling orders, should the market open here. This, it was said, might lead to trouble, with injury to this market.

It was learned, also, that a large number of brokers had asked to have the Exchange closed. Another factor which was taken into consideration was the cable advices from the other side, which showed plainly that, if the New York Stock Exchange remained open, it would be the only market

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left for the world to sell in. A special cable dispatch telling of the closing of the London Exchange had a decided effect with those at the conference, and at last those who refused earlier in the day to consider the closing yielded and voted to suspend.

As soon as this was done there was an announcement by some banks that no loans would be called during the period when the Stock Exchange remained closed. This meant, also, that there would not be any call loan quotation, since there would be no use in making a call loan when there was no possibility of realizing upon the collateral while the Exchange was closed if the borrower did not pay up when called upon to do so. None of the banks did much of any business except with their own customers, and the money market was largely a closed affair. Those who had to have money had no difficulty in getting it, however, if they had banking connections.

## Sterilization of Water by Electric Sparks.

A process of sterilizing drinking and other waters by means of electric sparks has been evolved by Professor J. de Kowalski. A particular type of spark which produces very intense ultra-violet rays has been discovered by him, and by the use of such sparks it is claimed that not only can complete sterilization be effected, but that the process is more economical than that involving the use of mercury vapour lamps. Professor Kowalski's invention lies chiefly in the metals between which his high-frequency sparks are made to take place. He has discovered that by using sparking rods of the alloy invar he can get nearly twice as much ultra-violet light as when using copper or zinc, and he has also found that

the rate at which the spark takes place has a notable effect on the production of the rays. This method of producing ultra-violet rays is likely to prove of value also for therapeutic treatment. In sterilizing water for drinking purposes, the water is made to flow through a cylinder or tube, across the diameter of which are placed three or more sets of sparking rods made of invar, and a special form of high-frequency apparatus produces the necessary electric currents. It is claimed that only between ten and 20 watts are necessary for the complete sterilization of a cubic metre of water; in other words, the current taken by an ordinary 60 candle power electric lamp would be capable of dealing with a thousand gallons of water at a time.

**Rangoon Mortality Statistics.**  
The following are the Mortality Statistics of Rangoon Town for the week ending 18th July, 1914.—Plague 35; Fevers 22; Dysentery and Diarrhoea 15; Respiratory Diseases 24; Injuries 8; All other cases 99. Total 208. Ratio per mille of the estimated population per annum, 34.88.

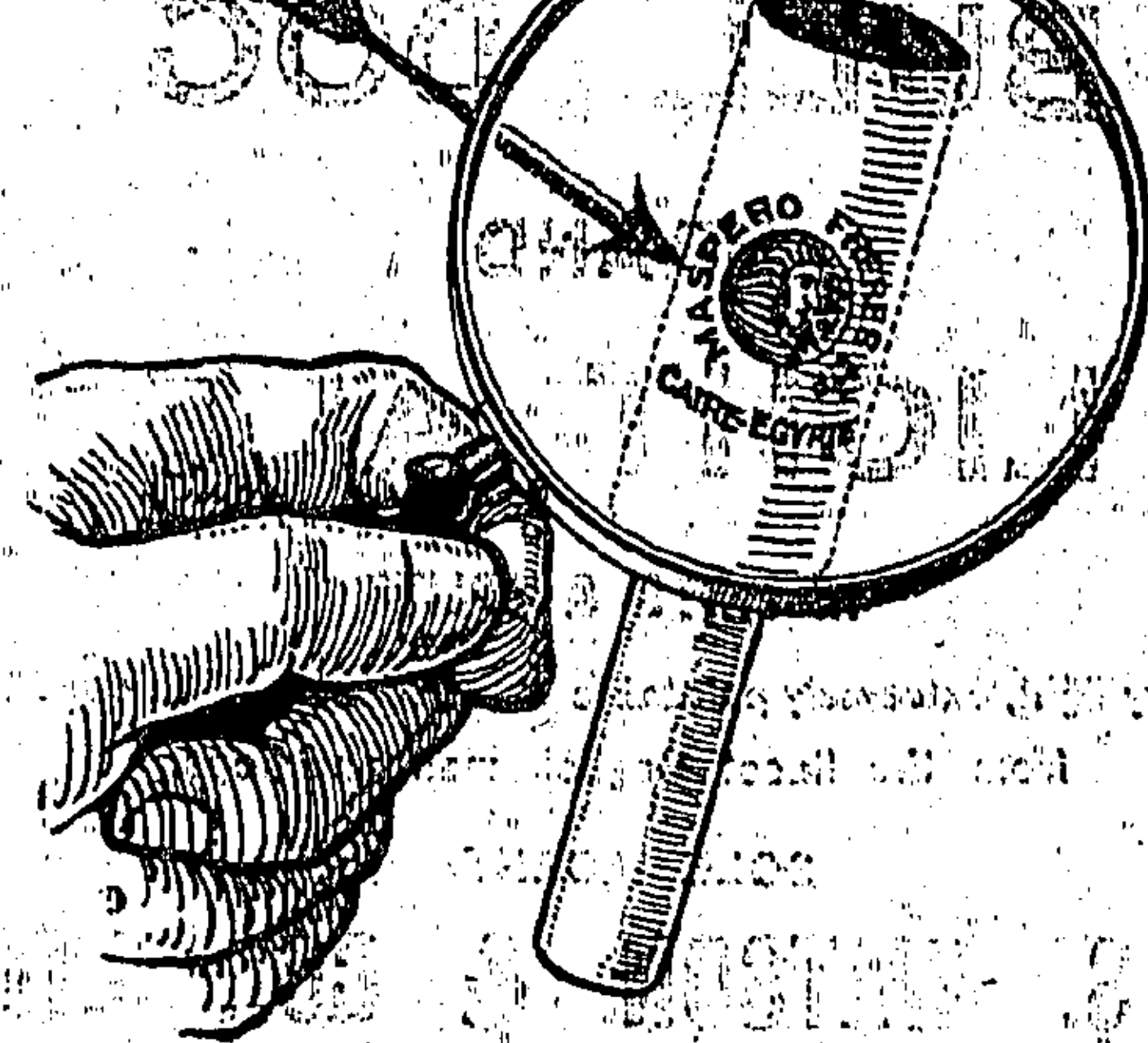
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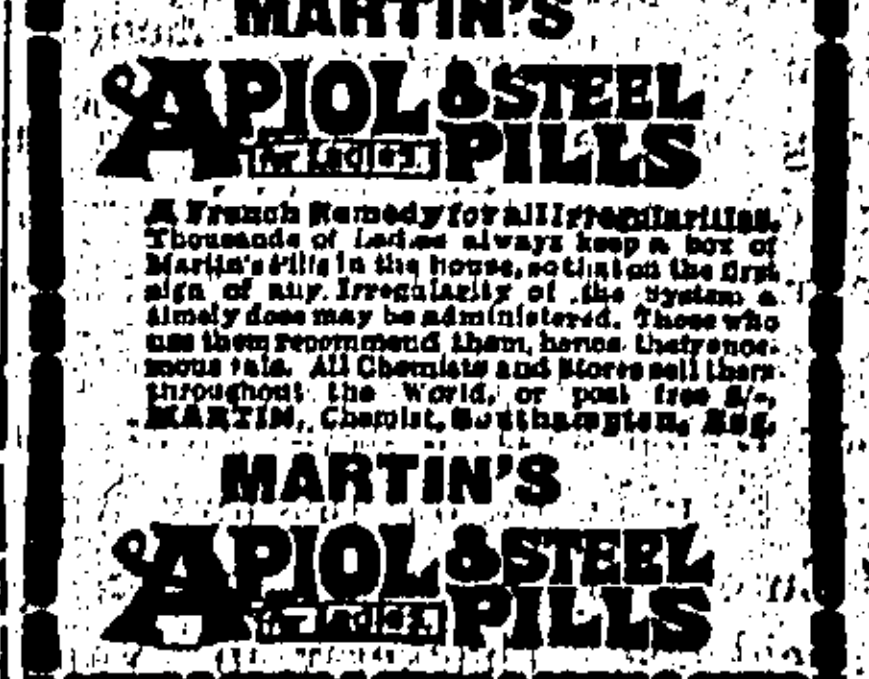
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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1914.

## COMING TO HIS OWN.

All admirers of Stendhal will welcome a biographical study of him which is noticed in the last *Times* literary supplement received from Home. The book is by Professor Martino, whose "Le Roman réaliste sous le Second Empire" made quite a sensation in literary circles last year.

It was pointed out in the *Telegraph* twelve months ago that Stendhal literature had but barely begun, and we look to see, before many years are out, such a number of books on the subject as will go far to make up for lost time; for the time, that is, during which the work of the greatest novelist whom France has ever produced was lying forgotten and unbought on the booksellers' shelves. France has done many things which have made all the world wonder, but perhaps her most extraordinary achievement has been that of ignoring, for forty years after his death, a man who was as much greater than Balzac as Balzac was greater than Zola. That another Stendhal book should come out just now, when Belgium, the old battle-ground of Europe, is once more the scene of hostilities, is quite a useful coincidence. Thackeray, in "Vanity Fair," gave us what for years was universally regarded as the best story of the events incidental to the battle of Waterloo to be found in fiction—simply because Stendhal's "Chartreuse de Parme" was not known. Now, fine as Thackeray's picture was, it has had to fall back before a greater; one painted by a man who had fought in the Napoleonic battles and could give from personal knowledge what his great contemporary could only conjure up out of imagination.

Great as the "Chartreuse" was, so far as we remember, inside of forty copies of it were sold during its author's lifetime, and it was not till about 1882 that the French began to "discover" their greatest novelist. What Stendhal suffered during that twenty years (from 1822 to 1842) of non-recognition no one will ever know, for, to the very last, as Maurice Hewlett and other writers on the subject have told us, he never lost heart, and always believed that he would come to his own. Fortunately for himself he was not a poor man and therefore was not hurt in purse from the public's refusal to buy his books. But what must it have been to a man who could not fail to realize that he was giving to his fellow-countrymen such work as they had never before known and were never likely to know again, to find himself not even named but absolutely ignored? The recognition which Stendhal is now getting in France, England, Germany, Italy and the United States is one of the most hopeful signs of the times; and we may very safely prophesy that the day is coming when his name will become as much a household word in those and other countries as those of Scott, Zola, Dickens and Thackeray.

## Officers of Help.

Had the late Mr. Chamberlain lived a few weeks longer he would have been intensely gratified to find that, despite the reports which have been spread abroad during the last few years as to the weakening of the ties between the home country and the overseas dominions, Canada and Australia and New Zealand have been prompt in their offer of help, if help be wanted. No man did more to knit together the various parts of the Empire than Mr. Chamberlain, and it is good to find that the spirit of Imperialism which he preached, and which he devoted a great part of his life to driving home into the consciousness of the British people is not growing weaker but is actually spreading and deepening. It will take more than the mere word of mischief-makers to root it out now.

A Famous Magistrate. Mr. A. C. Plowden, the well-known London Police magistrate, is retiring, and newspaper men will be sorry. For years Plowden has given colour to newspaper reports of police cases. They were witty, but they were more than that. They showed a wonderful knowledge of men and women. "How long have you been married?" he asked an applicant for judicial separation. "Two years? Why you are still on your honeymoon. Go back and try again." Take this again: "A woman's fads thrive on a man's objections." There is a deal of shrewd commonsense packed into that saying. As a magistrate he occasionally took very unconventional views. "Play pitch and toss to your heart's content," he told a group of gutter lads, "but don't get found out." A magistrate who took as broad a view of things as that was bound to get himself famous in time, and no magistrate has ever been better known than Mr. Plowden.

The Overseas Forces. Arrangements are apparently well in hand for the reception of the contingents of Volunteers from the Overseas Dominions. A telegram received yesterday gave the constitution of the Committee which is to render advice and assistance to the committees of the Dominion Forces, and one cannot help being struck with the happy choices which have been made. Most of the members have had a connection in some way or other with our self-governing Colonies. The chairman, Lord Islington (better known as Sir John Dickson-Poynder) only recently gave up the position of Governor General of New Zealand. Then Lord Leeman, another member of the Committee, has served in the Colonies, having been Governor-General of Australia. He has war service to his credit also, for he took part in the Boer War, serving with the Middlesex Yeomanry, and was severely wounded. Among the others may be mentioned Col. Sir Edward Ward, who also served in South Africa, being Director of Supplies to the South African Field Force; Sir Owen Phillips, the shipping magnate, who was a member of the Committee of Management of King Edward's Horse (Overseas Dominion Regiment); Viscount Bryce, the great Imperialist, who has been honoured by Canadian and Australian Universities; and Sir Gilbert Parker, who knows practically every part of the Empire, and who, by the way, was once an editor in Australia.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consul-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9.30 a.m. to-day.

Cyclone or Typhoon—Near Orroover Bashi Channel, moving N.E. or E.N.E.

Max Linder in Danger. Gaby D-alys and M. Max Linder, the film comedian, narrowly escaped drowning from the collapse of a floating landing stage near Paris the other day. The structure suddenly gave way, and most of the party were thrown into the water. Aid was speedily forthcoming, and all were rescued. Some anxiety was temporarily caused by the absence of M. Linder, who, however, had jumped into a boat.

## DAY BY DAY.

HOW SLEEP THE BRAVE WHO SINK TO REST, BY ALL THEIR COUNTRY'S WISHES BLESSED!

The Weather.  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 84; sunshine.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 76; sunshine.

The Mails.  
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Amazon to-morrow.  
English Mail.—Due per a.s. Arcadia to-morrow.  
American Mail.—Due per a.s. Yokohama Maru to-morrow.

Count the Columns.  
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 34 published.

The Dollar.  
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.9-16d.

Auction.  
Mr. G. P. Lammett is selling by auction to-morrow several lots of liquors.

To Consignees.  
Consignees of cargo by the a.s. Glenlochy are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

10,000 Cigarettes Stolen.  
Mr. Harvey, of the British American Tobacco Company, Bank Buildings, has reported to the police that some person has entered the store by means of a duplicate key and stolen ten thousand cigarettes valued \$136.

The Gambler's Resort.  
Det. Serg. Clark executed a gambling warrant at 60, Hollywood Road, last evening and captured eleven men, who appeared this morning before Mr. Melbourne, charged with gambling. They were each fined four dollars, the police informing the magistrate that the place was well-known to be a gambling resort.

Thief Shot.  
The Chinese who was shot in the leg by P. O. Goble, last night, will long remember his descent from 38, Bulkeley Street. The constable saw him coming from the house mentioned with undignified haste, chased him, called on him to stop, and, on the man failing to do so, put a shot in his leg. The Chinese was, it is alleged, found in possession of a gold watch and other articles valued \$80, which, it is also alleged, were stolen from the house. He now lies in the Government Civil Hospital.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

A Nick Winter Film for Friday.

The patrons of the Victoria Theatre will be interested to know that "The Resurrection of Nick Winter"—another film dealing with the remarkable adventures of the detective hero—is to be screened on Friday night.

The story tells of the nefarious dealings of a dangerous gang of thieves who naturally regard Nick as their sworn enemy. One of their number is arrested, and, by way of retaliation, they seize the daughter of an official, and write anonymously to say that she will be held captive till their confederate is released. Nick suggests that this individual—known as "the hunchback"—should be set free so that, in the end, he may be a means of capturing the entire gang. Accordingly the father of the abducted girl takes the hunchback to an agreed meeting-place to exchange him for his daughter. The gang appear, surrender the girl, and then get possession of the motor car, in which they drive off; only to find on arriving at their headquarters that the famous Nick has been concealed within the car. He is seized by them and all due arrangements are made for doing away with him for good and all.

Those who wish to know by what marvels he escapes should go and see the picture at the Victoria on Friday, Saturday or Sunday.

## NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

## THE STRUGGLE AROUND NAMUR.

The Fighting Family, of Leslie-Melville.

Namur has fallen. Like Charleroi, which was mentioned here yesterday, it is a town which is mainly notable for the amount of war it has seen. In point of fact, for its age Namur has little of interest to show the visitor in the way of old buildings and the like. A town which has been so often attacked and which, in Sir Thomas Browne's fine phrase, has heard the "drums and the trampings of three conquests" is not likely to wear an old-world air. The old fortifications were raised nearly half a century ago and a cordon of seven forts took their place. What it has cost to take them will not be known for some little time perhaps, but it may safely be assumed that the toll was considerable.

The Big Battle.  
But the taking of Namur is probably only one of the first stages of the big battle which is now in progress. The French army has taken the offensive everywhere from Mons to the frontier of the Duchy of Luxembourg, and a glance at the map will show that the defenders of Namur have most likely fallen back and joined the Allies. In that case the real coming to grips has not yet taken place. The fighting at Namur, desperate as it has been, was only one of the early blows in the great battle. That, at any rate, is a reasonable assumption.

The Earl of Leven.  
In view of the telegram which tells that the Earl of Leven has been dangerously wounded it is worth recalling that he comes of a fighting stock. The first Earl of Leven was a distinguished soldier and became a field-marshal of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. He served in Holland and, quite probably, saw fighting near where the thirteenth Earl has been wounded. He took part in the Civil War, too, and fought on the Parliamentary side at Marston Moor. Later he worked for the Restoration. If memory serves, it was his grandfather, the first Baron Melville, who went to England in 1687 as ambassador to plead for the life of the unhappy Queen of Scots. The Leslie-Melvilles have always been in the thick of things when there was fighting afoot and regret will be general at the wounding of this young officer, who is only twenty-four.

Obvious Comments.  
Those were very obvious comments which Reuter sent from the *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph*. The greatest paper in the world has many times said more important things than that present happenings will further unite the two island empires. It is true, of course, so patently true that everybody said it or thought it. It was hardly worth the cost of cabling. Equally, no brain in the *Daily Telegraph* was greatly strained in order to evolve the statement that Japan's advent will mean the total ruin of Germany's cherished ambitions in the Far East. Reuter need not have spent money on that cable either. He was not telling us anything we did not know when he put that on the wire.

Manufacturing News.  
Who is responsible for the sensational rumours that get abroad almost hourly? What manner of men are they who exercise their imagination in the invention of "news" and who have been so busy lately? Especially in the north do they seem most prolific, and some of the tales to which a willing ear seems to have been lent are very amazing. Goodness knows we are bad enough without people, for no reason that is apparent, deliberately manufacturing and passing on as authentic reports which are likely to do actual harm.

The Bankruptcy of Mr. Croxland.  
The sitting in the Bankruptcy Court appointed for the public examination of Mr. T. W. H. Croxland, against whose estate a receiving order was made last April, was adjourned on July 22 over the Long Vacation, on the ground that the debtor had not lodged a statement of his affairs.

## OUR VOLUNTEERS.

## WHAT THEY HAVE DONE AND ARE DOING.

Their Excellent Work Recognized.

At six o'clock each evening an interested crowd of spectators witnesses Hongkong's citizen soldiers parading. A similar sight may be witnessed at six in the morning, but the onlookers at that hour are somewhat less numerous, it is hardly necessary to say. Still, it is good to see that the public is taking a keen, almost a personal, interest in the work of the volunteers and volunteer reserves at present. There is no denying the admirable work which these men are doing. They are, in a word, doing work which otherwise would demand the presence of regular soldiers, and they are doing it effectively and without a grumble. To go further than that, indeed, they are as keen as could be on the work. One has only to see them on parade to realize that. They are not so well trained as regular soldiers, of course, but they are evidently determined to do their best to take the place of the regulars.

No Light Strain.  
This spirit is admirable and deserves notice. The strain upon these men who thus voluntarily give their time and their strength toward the defence of the Colony—if that be needed—is not light. It is a little easier now than it has been during the past three weeks, but it is still considerable. During these three weeks, indeed, they had only a minimum of sleep, and some, if not all, of them did not once sleep in their own beds at nights. In face of all this, too, they have done their own work during the day, so that the call on them has not been light by any means. Only a very strong spirit of patriotism and a strong sense of duty would keep volunteers going cheerfully during such a trying time. It is no light task to stand at intervals during the night, snatch some sleep between times, parade from six till seven in the morning, and then proceed to do a day's work.

Proud of Them.  
From now, we understand, the work will fall more lightly on these volunteers. They will be asked to stand guard only three nights out of nine, though they have to parade daily as before. Even this will make quite a considerable demand on their strength, and it is only fair that the self-sacrifice they are making at this time should publicly be noticed. It is not invidious to remark that especially do the volunteer reserves deserve a warm word of praise. Even the volunteers themselves would be the first to admit that the strain on men over thirty-five is greater than on younger men, and it stands to the credit of the Colony, and particularly of His Excellency the Governor, who has been untiring in his efforts to make both bodies as strong as possible, that they have proved themselves so willing and cheerful and fit during this time of need. We say "Hats off to our volunteers," who have done, and are still doing, such admirable work. Hongkong is proud of them!

## INSIDE THE FORTS.

Three watchmen employed at Taikoo Docks appeared before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, on a charge preferred by Major Stanfield of the 74th Punjab, of trespassing in the Lygonian forts.

Major Stanfield said that the men were found wandering in the forts. They had come in on one side behind the sentry and had walked right through the fort, and were going out on the other side. The sentry thought they were watchmen, and so did not stop them. There was a notice posted up outside the fort in five languages, of which Hindustani was not one, warning people that they were not allowed inside the forts. He thought, however, that Taikoo watchmen should have known that they were not allowed where they were.

Asked if he thought a small fine would meet the case, the Major agreed, and the men were each fined \$5.

## REQUIEM FOR THE LATE POPE.

## Solemn Function at the Catholic Cathedral.

The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was crowded almost to overflowing this morning, when a Pontifical Requiem Mass for the soul of the late Pope, Pius X., was sung by His Lordship, Bishop Pozzoni.

H.E. the Governor, attended by his aide-de-camp, together with the Hon. Mr. Oland Severn, Colonial Secretary, Colonel Radcliffe, R. E., Major Bowen, the Consul General for France, Italy, Portugal, Peru, and a number of European ladies and gentlemen, occupied special seats outside the communion rails. The Italian Consul, the Chevalier Volpicelli, wore consular uniform, as his Government is taking official notice of the death of the Pontiff; further, he has received instructions from the Italian Minister at Peking to keep the national flag at half-mast for three days.

The Governor was received at the west door by a guard of Boy Scouts.

The high altar, pulpit and all the granite columns were draped with black; and, at the foot of the choir steps, a large catafalque had been erected, on which were placed a rochet and stole, together with a model of the papal tiara. While the bishop and officiating priests entered the choir in procession, Chopin's "Marche Funebre" was played by the organist.

The musical portions of the service were given by a choir of priests and by the sisters and pupils of the Italian Convent. *Dies Iras* was sung as a Sequence. The music was, of course, plain-song. The Bishop was assisted by the Rev. Frs. Lamponi and Carabelli as deacon and sub-deacon, respectively, and by Frs. de Maria and Ferrari as masters of ceremonies. A very large number of priests was also in attendance. After the Elevation of the Host the cathedral bells were tolled, while music was played by a band stationed in the compound.

When the last Gospel had been read, the clergy, headed by cross-bearer and torch-bearers, moved in procession to the catafalque, where the Absolutions were given by Fr. Robert and three other priests, and finally by the Bishop, the service closing with a Gregorian dirge.

## RUSSIAN STEAMER ON FIRE.

The *Fern*, of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, which arrived from Odessa on Thursday, was on fire last night (August 7). The fire occurred last evening in No. 2 hatch in the forepart, which contained engine and boiler of power. At about 6.30 p.m. the vessel sounded the fire alarm, when the harbour tug *Samson* with the fire extinguishing apparatus on board went alongside and commenced to pump water into the hatch. As the fire was spreading quickly the other harbour tug *Goliath*, went on the port side and started pumping. Later the Master Attendant Lloyd's and local Agents' representatives went alongside. The Fire Brigade also went on board and set to work. The whole hatch was flooded with water, but even after that it was smoking.

This morning it was thought not advisable to continue like this as it would be a danger to shipping in the harbour if the fire spread. The officers and the crew left the ship and came ashore. The vessel was sunk in the harbour to prevent the spread of and to extinguish the flames. The forepart was taking in water and gradually going down.

It is said that hatch No. 4 contained some gunpowder and if the flames were to get there, there would have been an explosion, accompanied by a big conflagration. To avoid this the vessel was partially sunk, and it will be refloated after some days.

Mr. B. P. Kadomsteff, the Russian Consul and Agent of the Company, said that the fire started about 7 p.m. yesterday. The Fire Brigade was followed by two Lieutenants of H.M.S. *Rox* and some sailors. The fire started in the hold, it is not known how. An enquiry will be held. —*Captain Observer*.



## THE SANITARY BOARD.

## A Question of Principle Involved

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Churchill presiding. Those present were: The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Colonel Irwin, Mr. P. W. Goldring, The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Dr. F. Clark, (M. O. H.), Dr. Pearce (A. M. O. H.), Ng Hon Tsz, Chan Kai-ming and Mr. E. W. Hamilton (Secretary). The Chairman said he regretted to report that the President was ill and it was in consequence of that indisposition that he took the President's seat that day. The minute by the President of the Sanitary Board relative to appointing a Sub-Committee to deal with applications for Loo-dry and Bake-House Licences was seconded by Dr. Fitzwilliams and adopted.

The Vice-President, referring to an application for permission to erect twelve water closets and a trough closet in a block of buildings on Kowloon Island L. No. 574, R. P. Haas Road, said he proposed to withdraw it on account of the absence of the President. He was dealing with the matter personally and the speaker now proposed that the matter stand over until the next meeting.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, speaking with regard to the third item on the agenda: Application for permission to install a water closet at Kowloon Dock, asked in regard to that application, if No. 2 item was to be held over, would it not be as well to hold over item No. 3 as they were both on the one principle?

The Hon. Mr. Hewett said they were on the one principle.

The Vice-President said that with regard to No. 3, at present, where it was proposed to put the water-closet there was a commodore, and it was rather difficult to see how the Board could prevent a commodore being there. So even if a water-closet were put there it would be certainly a less evil than the existing arrangement. There was one point which arose on the papers and that was that a flush of salt water would be used, and that being so he thought it would be better that salt water should not be used, and it should come from the tap, as salt water had an injurious effect on the pipes.

The Hon. Mr. Hallifax said it seemed to him that the water carrier system was the only one which was entirely satisfactory, yet they had instances cited to the effect that it was unsatisfactory, but there was no reason for that the system was efficient. At the present moment when there was a water-closet allowed, it was a matter of where the water came from. He thought they had now put salt in their joints to prevent roots of trees destroying the sewers; they had architects making connections from the houses to the drains, which was likely as not run through somebody else's back garden—almost certainly in the vicinity of cook-houses. There was no necessity to put salt in, and as far as he could see no necessity for extra supervision. Then they had the Chinese plumber erecting a closet, and he was notoriously bad in this work, in that he could not equal Europeans. Out of all these applications they wanted their position re-considered, and some more or less precise lines laid down for the Board to follow. The line that they followed at the moment seemed to him to be hopelessly out of date. The approval or refusal of any particular applications seemed to turn more or less on the general impression of that Board as to whether the facilities would or would not be as the case might be—properly made use of, and this general impression had crystallised itself into this old phrase "subject to an adequate and independent water supply." He would like to see this phrase much more clear for his own guidance in considering these applications. There was still another point that was always in the background when these applications were considered, and that was the question of harbour pollution. This question had always been shelved with a vague sort of idea that these applications were limited. So they were, but they were growing, and they

would reach a certain stage when the matter must be seriously faced. In addition, there were the trough closets that the Board were erecting all over the city. If they had the question of harbour pollution arising in an aggravated form they might be faced with a question concerning the main drainage. They ought to know where they were. He would be glad to know that the main drainage was not affected by the number of conveniences they were making here. The growing supervision that Mr. Hewett had spoken so much about was quite obvious, and the expense of that supervision must be added to the loss of revenue they were faced with at the moment. For these reasons he opposed the approval of these applications at that meeting, and moved an amendment that the applications should be held over until a sub-committee had been appointed to consider those general questions.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Goldring. The Hon. Mr. Hewett said he thought the time had certainly come when they should have something definite to go on with. The only thing they had to go on at the present moment was that it was generally understood that water closets should be permitted on the lower levels of the town, but there had been exceptions in the cases of hospitals, the University, hotels, and general offices, and so on. That was, roughly, the line they had been going on, but a great many exceptions had been made. The other day they agreed that water closets should be allowed in a big block of buildings on the upper level. He thought that both applications should be held over until the matter had been gone into thoroughly.

The Hon. Mr. Hallifax said the application regarding the Kowloon Dock covered the principle of the first, and they could be merged into one at the next meeting. He had no objection to altering his amendment to the effect that "the matter stand over till the next meeting of the Board for discussion." The altered amendment was adopted.

## WAR ITEMS.

## Tonkin Germans in Hongkong.

We learn from *Le Courrier d'Haiphong* that Mr. Pierre, under brigadier, with four policemen, who escorted to Hongkong the Germans expelled from Tonkin, has arrived in Haiphong by the *ss. Hue*. The Germans remained on board three days, the English authorities refusing, at first, to take charge of them.

All the men, however, were taken off and have been placed on *Stancutt's Island* where they have been accommodated with tents, with the exception of M. Bezold and another, who had not done military service. These two men have given their word not to undertake service and have been granted their liberty under surveillance.

The women are at a hospital and they have permission to see their husbands twice a week.

Swan Song? *Le Courrier d'Haiphong* in a message from a special correspondent says that the address of the Kaiser to his people which had been received from that journal's correspondent in Hongkong, had caused the English Press to ask if it was "the swan song."

## Activity in Japanese Naval Circles.

Rear-Admiral Ohisaka, Chief of the Staff of the Sasebo Naval Station, is credited by the *Asahi*, in reference to the movement of Japan's Navy, with the statement although no definite orders have yet been given, the gravity of the situation necessitated the stoppage of all leave and all hands had been recalled to their ships. The warships will at once take on board a comparatively large quantity of provisions in order to meet any urgent order.

## The Fighting in Belgium.

London, Aug. 14. Telegrams from Brussels state that three German aviators, who were circling over Diest, were viewed by the Belgian artillery. Two of them were dashed to death and the third was injured.

A telegram from Amsterdam

quotes a German report that the Germans assert that they have captured Pontine Fort, which is 41 miles north of Liege. There is no confirmation of this.

## French Reinforcements.

It is officially announced in Paris that a strong French force is entering Belgium at Charlemont, and is proceeding to Charleroi and Gembloux.—Central News.

## A Week's Fighting Round Maastricht.

Aug. 15. A telegram from the special correspondent of the Central News at Brussels, who witnessed the fighting throughout the week at Maastricht and Eyden, estimates that 15,000 Germans were killed. The Germans advanced on Vise, burning property indiscriminately and killing civilians.

Their infantry and cavalry, supported by artillery, endeavoured to cross the river Meuse. The Belgians, whose strength compared with that of the enemy was one to ten, inflicted frightful loss upon the Germans. Although the bulk of the Germans were repulsed, the cavalry and artillery passed the Belgian lines.

One of the German Emperor's sons is leading the fighting at Tirlmont and Hesbaye.—Central News.

## On the Serbo-Austrian Frontier.

London, Aug. 17. The Serbians have repulsed the Austrians and occupied Sosa, Gora and Bouyak. There is no confirmation of the reported Austrian successes.—Central News.

## Russian Invasion of Prussia.

London, Aug. 17. A telegram from Paris states that the Russians have occupied Marggrabowa, and are advancing in North-east Prussia, driving the Germans before them.—Central News.

Marggrabowa is in East Prussia, forty-four miles south south east of Gumbinnen.

## Serious Allegations Against Germans.

Aug. 14. It is officially announced that in a battle on the river Othain which lasted two days, the French were successful. They annihilated a regiment of German dragons and captured one battery of artillery, three quickfiring guns, nine officers and 1,000 men. The Germans put Alsatian children in front of their marching troops. Reconnoitring with Aeroplanes.

Barbin, Aug. 16.

The Russian Chief of Staff announces that Russian cavalry dislodged the Austrian 5th Uhlan, 3rd Hussars and part of the 15th Dragons and 55th Infantry from a fortified position at Sokal. The Russians are pursuing the Austrians, who lost heavily.

Telegrams from Vilna state that the Germans are attempting to reconnoitre with aeroplanes, which the Russians are successfully destroying. An aeroplane was brought down at law Lake, four German officers being killed, while another was damaged at Kalwary, four officers being wounded.

## Business Activity in Russia Restored.

The successful operations on the frontier have restored business activity in Russia. The banks have resumed discounting bills and paying cheques. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army has issued orders forbidding the refusal of paper money and the lowering of its value. The banks are prohibited from charging a fee for exchanging paper money for coin. Offenders against these orders will be fined Rs. 3,000 or imprisoned for three months.

## Interesting Straits Items.

The *Hull* liner *Taithybus*, says the *Straits Times* Penang correspondent, which arrived there on the 15th inst. reported that there were four or five German liners anchored outside Sabang, when she passed. Two of them were ships of the Hansa line.

His friends are wondering whether Colonel A. B. Habbcock will be offered a commission in the Regular Army or the Territorials. He is certain to be taking some active part in the present crisis, says the *Malay Mail*.

Mr. J. Chaffanjon, who recently managed an estate in the neighbouring Dutch islands, is now fighting with the 79th Infantry in the country around Nancy. His mother and sisters are in Singapore.

Among the French reservists who left for Europe on the 15th

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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inst by the P. and O. Syria were the managers of Messrs. Pathe Freres branches at Hongkong, Batavia and Canton.

A steam launch belonging to one of the German steamship companies has been taken and held as a prize at Nangai Pinang. Two Germans who arrived at Penang by the Tong Chap Un from Kedah were taken into custody by the police.

## Censorship.

The press censor at the telegraph office in Penang has a rival in Ipoh. A visiting agent tendered a telegram at the office there. "Have arranged visit Batu dua Saturday" and was ordered to alter Batu dua to "Two Stones." Having done this to the satisfaction of the gentleman in charge of the situation he addressed another telegram to a friend at "Muddy Mouth" and was ordered not to play the fool, as Kuala Lumpur by constant use had become a plain English word.—*Straits Echo*.

## Vive L'Entente.

Penang, Aug. 17.

## To the Editor, Singapore Free Press.

French Reservists on board the Syria will never forget the splendid send-off given them in Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Port Swettenham by their British friends. They leave full of confidence and happy to be joining hands with Britain to fight for the good cause. Vive l'Entente Cordiale.

## The Reservists at Penang.

There was a large muster of Volunteers on Sunday evening on the Padang in honour of the French and Belgian Reservists on board the Syria.

Major Adams was in command and the Reservists lined up fronting the Club with the French and Belgian flags, and marched past to the strains of the *Marseillaise*.

The Band played the British Grenadiers as the Volunteers passed through the files of the Reservists.

At the conclusion there were scenes of much enthusiasm.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "BENARTY."

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd September will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 9th Sept. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd September, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1914.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MISHIMA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon, today.

Goods not cleared by the 1st September, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1914.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

## NOTICE.

From this date the Management of the South China Agency of the Sun-Life Assurance Company of Canada will be assumed by Mr. A. R. Bishop.

FREDERICK MORGAN, Hongkong, 25th August, 1914.

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and STRAITS.

THE Steamship

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All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st prox. at 11 a.m.

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| Tijkini   | SHAI  | 2nd half Aug.            | JAVA  | 2nd half Aug.          |
| Tijnanas  | SHAI  | 2nd half Aug.            | JAVA  | 2nd half Aug.          |
| Tijlaroom | JAVA  | 1st half Sept.           | SHAI  | 1st half Sept.         |
| Tijliwong | JAVA  | 1st half Sept.           | JAPAN | 1st half Sept.         |
| Tijbodas  | JAPAN | 1st half Sept.           | JAVA  | 1st half Sept.         |
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| Chiyo Maru  | 22,000       | 21 knots     |

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London £71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York £60. Return (6 months) £96.10.

First Class to San Francisco £45. Return (6 months) £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan, free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Seiyo Maru 14,000—14 knots Sat., 3rd October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

| Steamer.   | Arrive Hongkong from Australia. | Leave Hongkong for Australia. |
|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| St. Albans | 2nd Sept.                       | 26th Sept., 10 a.m.           |
| Eastern    | 14th Sept.                      | 9th Oct., "                   |
| Aldenharn  | 3rd Oct.                        | 30th Oct., "                  |

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co.,

Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

| Steamships. | Captain        | Leaving.                    |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Haiyang     | A. E. Hodgins  | FRI., 28th Aug. at 11 a.m.  |
| Haitan      | J. W. Evans    | TUES., 1st Sept. at 11 a.m. |
| Haiching    | W. C. Passmore | FRI., 4th Sept. at 11 a.m.  |

FOR SWATOW.

|        |               |                            |
|--------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Haimun | A. H. Stewart | WED., 26th Aug. at 11 a.m. |
| Haimun | A. H. Stewart | SUN., 30th Aug. at 10 a.m. |

During the months of July and August First Class Return Fares to Foochow will be subject to a reduction of 20% on the full Fares.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

29

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

| Destination.                                                                              | Steamers.                                        | Sailing Date                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said. | Katori Maru<br>Capt. Mural<br>Kamo Maru<br>Capt. | { WEDNES., 26th Aug., at 10 a.m.<br>{ WEDNES., 9th Sept. at 10 a.m. |

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama.

Yokohama Maru  
Capt.  
T. 12,500 { TUES., 8th Sept. at 4 p.m.

\*Not calling at Shanghai.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.

Tango Maru  
Capt. Sekine  
Nikko Maru  
Capt.  
T. 13,500 { WED., 23rd Sept., at noon.  
{ WEDNES., 19th Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

Rangoon Maru  
Capt. Nomura  
T. 12,500 { MONDAY, 14th Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

NAGASAKI, Kobe, Yokohama, Moji, Kirin Maru  
Capt. Sekine  
T. 9,600 { WEDNESDAY, 12th Aug.

SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

Mishima Maru  
Capt.  
T. 16,000 { WEDNES., 27th Aug., at 11 a.m.

{ Cargo only.

{ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG  
AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st &amp; 2nd class) available for 3 months.

|            | YOKOHAMA | KOBE  | MOJI  | NAGASAKI |
|------------|----------|-------|-------|----------|
| Return.    | \$135    | \$122 | \$108 | \$95     |
| 1st class. | \$81     | \$75  | \$65  | \$57     |

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan. For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For                    | Steamers. | To Sail.             |
|------------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG | Sungkiang | 27th Aug. at 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI               | Anhui     | 27th Aug. at 4 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI               | Yingchow  | 30th Aug. at 4 p.m.  |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO  | Tean      | 1st Sept. at 4 p.m.  |
| W'WEI & TIENSIN        | Huichow   | 3rd Sept. at noon    |

"DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly. "S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

"MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers, "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation, amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

"SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaoxing" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fare:—Hongkong to Shanghai:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Agents.

Hongkong 26th Aug., 1914.

## RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff.

Agent for

Hongkong, South China, Indo-China, and Philippines Islands.

Office:—Hotel Mansions, Third Floor, No. 12a and 14.

Telephone No. 1224.

P. O. Box 472.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF.

Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

## LOG BOOK.

Pacific Freights.

The Japanese conference of Pacific steamers has been dissolved, remarks the Asahi, and the Hongkong conference has been practically broken up by the withdrawal of the Blue Funnel line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. There was every indication that there would be a route freight war on the Pacific, but now, owing to the outbreak of the European war, the Hamburg-America, Canadian Pacific, and Royal Mail Steam Packet liners have either been commandeered as transports or have been withdrawn for fear of capture. The only lines now plying are the Great Northern, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, but although the supply of bottoms has thus decreased, there is no rise but rather a decline in freights. Some difficulty, however, is being experienced in booking space for the shipment of wheat from America, which will begin shortly, so at present no freight war is likely to develop. Although freights are lower for some lines of goods, the rates quoted for wheat are now a good deal higher than before the dissolution of the conference.

U.S. Navy Department puts Limit on Radio Wires.

Strict regulations ensuring the neutrality of the United States in the matter of radio communication have been issued by Secretary of the Navy Daniels and have been made the subject of a long cable which was received by Admiral Cowles a few days ago and transmitted by him to the steamship companies under his jurisdiction in the Far East. The instructions from the Secretary of the Navy are as follows: "Inform all radio ship and shore stations under your jurisdiction of the following instructions for officers charged with enforcing the President's order regarding radio communication. No cipher nor code messages will be permitted to be handled with radio ship or shore stations of belligerent nations by any Government or commercial radio stations under the jurisdiction of the United States, nor permitted to be sent from any radio station, in the United States, via foreign radio station, if destined to a belligerent. Radio messages containing information relating to operations, material or personnel, of armed forces of any belligerent nation will be considered unneutral in character and will not be handled, except in case of cipher messages to or from the United States officials in general. The censoring official will assure himself beyond doubt that no message of unneutral character is handled. Censors will demand where necessary that messages will be presented for their ruling in a language that is understandable to them. In case of doubt as to the character of the message it should be stopped and contents with full explanation of details be forwarded to the department. Admiral Cowles has requested the Pacific Mail S.S. Company to inform masters of its ships that they will be held responsible for strict compliance with the orders of the Secretary of the Navy and that they shall censor all messages sent from the vessels under their command. The violation of the neutrality of the United States in this particular, the instructions of the Admiral state, will result in the revocation of the licence of the radio operators of offending vessels by U. S. Consular officials or U. S. naval officials having jurisdiction. Furthermore, the offending vessels will not be permitted to use their radios under any circumstances, unless to call for help where human life is in danger, or to retransmit a similar message. Legal proceedings against the masters of offending vessels will be taken as the circumstances may require."

For a good solid meal in the City or Table d'Hote with Wines & Liquors of the Best—ALEXANDRA CAFE



## SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

| For                       | Steamship  | On                        |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| S'PORE, Pang & C. outa... | Fooksang*  | Fri., 28th Aug. at 2 p.m. |
| MANILA                    | Loonsang*  | Sat., 29th Aug. at 2 p.m. |
| TIENTSIN via S'hai        | Lienshang* | Sun., 30th Aug. at 2 p.m. |
| TIENTSIN                  | Chipsing*  | Tues., 1st Sept. at noon  |
| SANDAKAN                  | Hinsang*   | Wed., 2nd Sept. at noon   |
| SHANGHAI                  | Choysang*  | Thur., 3rd Sept. at noon  |
| MANILA                    | Yuensang*  | Sat., 5th Sept. at 2 p.m. |

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Laisang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Lovat" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.  
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.  
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**  
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM  
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service.—Homeward.

| For                                           | Steamers       | Date of Sailing |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| LONDON & ANTWERP                              | Carnarvonshire | 31st Aug.       |
| Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service. |                |                 |

|                      |               |            |
|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| TORIA, VVER, STLE,   |               |            |
| TACOMA & PLAND...    |               |            |
| V'TORIA, VVER, STLE, |               |            |
| TACOMA & PLAND...    |               |            |
| V'TORIA, VVER, STLE, | Cardiganshire | 30th Sept. |
| TACOMA & PLAND...    |               |            |

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.**  
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.**  
Agents. 14  
Telephone No. 215.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD  
& ENGINEERING Co. OF  
HONGKONG, Ltd.  
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,  
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS. BOILERMAKERS  
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS. CON-  
STRUCTURAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL  
ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE  
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.  
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,  
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of  
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"  
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons  
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most  
efficient results.

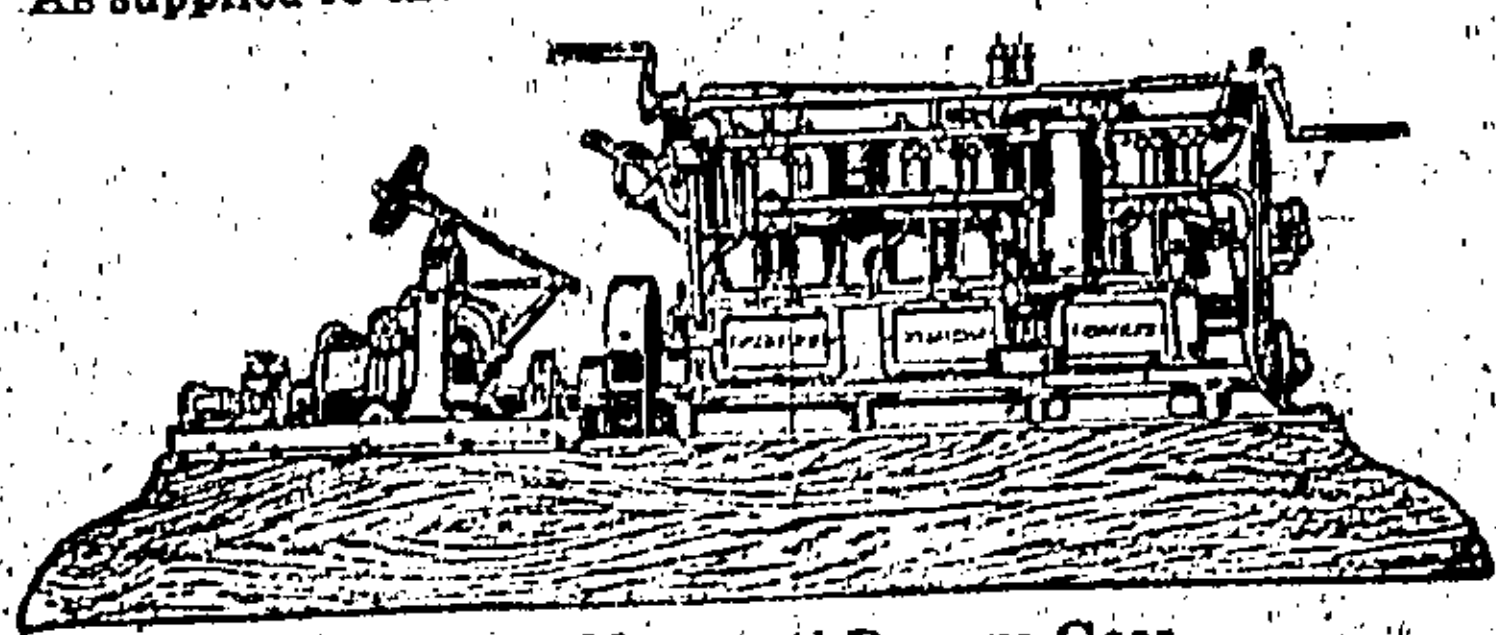
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-  
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,  
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—

**JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2  
150 B. H. P.  
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.6. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN  
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE  
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR  
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCKY"

TELEPHONE No. 221.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS:

| Destination                     | Vessel's Name | For Freight Apply To | To be De-spached. |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| London & A'werp via S'pore etc. | Nile          | P. & O.              | 27, Aug.          |
| London, via Usual Ports of Call | Malta         | P. & O.              | 29, Aug.          |
| London & Antwerp                | Carshire      | J. M. Co.            | 31, Aug.          |

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

|                                  |             |           |           |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Via B.O., T'ma via K'lung, Japan | Seattle M.  | O. S. K.  | 3, Sept.  |
| San Francisco, via Shanghai,     |             |           |           |
| M'la, Japan and Honolulu         | Tenyo M.    | T. K. K.  | 5, Sept.  |
| San Francisco, via Shanghai,     |             |           |           |
| M'la, Japan and Honolulu         | Nippon M.   | T. K. K.  | 8, Sept.  |
| Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle    | Montshire   | J. M. Co. | 8, Sept.  |
| Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.  | Monteagle   | C. P. R.  | 8, Sept.  |
| San Francisco via S'hai &c.      | Tenyo M.    | T. K. K.  | 15, Sept. |
| San F'co via S'hai etc.          | Mongolia    | P. M. Co. | 15, Sept. |
| Vancouver via S'hai & Japan &c.  | E. of India | C. P. R.  | 16, Sept. |
| Mexican, Peruvian and Chile      |             |           |           |
| Ports via Japan                  | Seiyo M.    | T. K. K.  | 3, Oct.   |
| Seattle via Nagasaki etc.        | Minnesota   | N. Y. K.  | 14, Nov.  |

## AUSTRALIA.

|                             |            |           |           |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Australian Ports via Manila | Empire     | G. L. Co. | 28, Aug.  |
| Australian Ports via Manila | St. Albans | G. L. Co. | 28, Aug.  |
| Australian Ports via Manila | Taiyuan    | B. & S.   | 16, Sept. |
| Australian Ports via Manila | Tango M.   | N. Y. K.  | 23, Sept. |

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

|                                  |             |           |            |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| Shanghai                         | Arcadia     | P. & O.   | 27, Aug.   |
| Kobe and Yokohama                | Mishima M.  | N. Y. K.  | 27, Aug.   |
| Moji & Kobe                      | Kawachi M.  | N. Y. K.  | 28, Aug.   |
| Shanghai                         | Lienshang   | J. M. Co. | 30, Aug.   |
| Singapore, Penang & Calcutta     | Dunera      | D. S. Co. | 31, Aug.   |
| Bombay via S'pore & Colombo      | Kamakura M. | N. Y. K.  | 31, Aug.   |
| Yokohama Kobe and Moji           | Tanda       | D. S. Co. | 3, Sept.   |
| S'hai, Y'hama, Kobe and Moji     | Takada      | D. S. Co. | 4, Sept.   |
| Kobe and Moji                    | Banri M.    | D. & Co.  | 6, Sept.   |
| Bombay, via S'pore, & Colombo    | Rangoon M.  | N. Y. K.  | 14, Sept.  |
| S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.  | Riojun M.   | D. & Co.  | 22, Sept.  |
| Singapore, Mauritius and South   |             |           |            |
| African Ports                    | Salamis     | B. L. L.  | 25, Oct.   |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow         | Haiyang     | D. L. Co. | Q. desp.   |
| Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c. | Tijibodas   | J.C.J. L. | 1, half A. |
| Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c. | Tijibodas   | J.C.J. L. | 1, half A. |
| Japan                            | Tijibodas   | J.C.J. L. | 1, half A. |
| Shanghai                         | Tijibodas   | J.C.J. L. | 2, half A. |
| Shanghai                         | Tijibodas   | J.C.J. L. | 2, half A. |
| Shanghai                         | Tijibodas   | J.C.J. L. | 1, half S. |
| Shanghai                         | Tijibodas   | J.C.J. L. | Q. desp.   |

MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.VESSELS ADVERTISED TO  
DEPART TO-MORROW.

| For         | Vessel     |
|-------------|------------|
| Hoihow      | Sungkiang  |
| Fort Bayard | Hue        |
| Saigon      | Devawongse |
| Shanghai    | Anhui      |

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO  
ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

| From      | Vessel      |
|-----------|-------------|
| Singapore | Arcadia     |
| Shanghai  | Amazona     |
| Japan     | Yokohama M. |

## FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. s.s. AMAZONE, from  
Shanghai, is expected to arrive here on  
Thursday the 27th inst. at daylight, and  
will leave for Saigon and usual ports of  
call, on Friday the 28th inst. at noon.

The M. M. s.s. PAUL LEOAT, to  
Europe, is expected from Shanghai on  
Monday 31st August.

## ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. ARCADIA, left Singa-  
pore for this Port on the 22nd inst., with  
the outward English Mails, and is due  
here on the 27th inst. at about daylight.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A. O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left  
Sydney on 25th inst. for Hongkong via  
Tasmania, Zanzibar and Manila.  
and may be expected to arrive here on or  
about the 18th September.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN left Sydney  
for this Port via Queensland Ports, Port  
Darwin, Timor and Manila) on 22nd inst.  
and may be expected to arrive here on or  
about the 14th Sept.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU,  
HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA  
MARU have been withdrawn from the  
service, and their substitutes are not  
placed.

The s.s. TANGO MARU is expected to  
arrive in Hongkong on or about the 30th  
instant.

## TIDE TABLE.

24th Aug. to 30th Aug., 1914.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | High Water<br>Hongkong<br>Mean Time. | Water<br>Height. | Low Water<br>Hongkong<br>Mean Time. |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mon.         | 24            | m 4 50<br>No information.            | 6.11             | 1 28 A                              |
| Tues.        | 25            | m 5 08                               | 5.8              | 1 40 A                              |
| Wed.         | 26            | m 6 53                               | 5.0              | 1 12 P                              |
| Thurs.       | 27            | m 8 35                               | 4.3              | 2 40 A                              |
| Fri.         | 28            | m 9 55                               | 4.0              | m 0 58                              |
| Sat.         | 29            | m 11 33                              | 3.6              | m 2 49 A                            |
| Sun.         | 30            | m 1 10                               | 3.0              | m 4 39 P                            |
|              |               | m 2 40                               | 2.8              | m 6 31 A                            |

m morning. a afternoon.

APENTA  
Natural Aperient Water

For use by  
THE BILIOUS,  
THE GOUTY,  
THE CONSTIPATED,  
and  
THE OBESE.

DOSE:—A Wineglassful before  
Breakfast.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Linan, Br. s.s. 1,228, W. D. Jones, 13th  
inst.—Amoy, 12th inst., Ballast  
—B. & S.

Eiger, Norw. s.s. 375, E. Fingelsen, 14th  
inst.—Dally, 7th inst., Beans &  
Dean-oil—Chinese.

Childar, Norw. s.s. 1,113, S. H. Nielsen, 14th  
inst.—Swatow, 13th inst., Rice—  
T. & Co.

Musina, Br. s.s. 3,605, N. MacDonald, 15th  
inst.—Swatow, 13th inst.,  
Ballast—S. O. & Co.

Cardinal, Br. s.s. 3,994, W. Fretwell, 16th  
inst.—Singapore, 8th inst., Oil—  
A. P. Co.

Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 16th  
inst.—Singapore, 10th inst., Gen.  
—J. M. & Co.

Kentucky, Br. s.s. 4,278, A. Lee, 17th inst.  
—Singapore, 11th inst., Gen.—S.  
T. & Co.

Laisang, Br. s.s. 2,224, F. Morney, 19th  
inst.—Moji, 13th inst., Gen.—J.  
M. & Co.

Ervin, Norw. s.s. 1,341, Nielsen, 18th  
inst.—Bangkok, 14th inst., Rice  
M. B. K.

Tjmanook, Dut. s.s. 3,156, A. W. La Rooy,  
19th inst.—Batavia, 11th inst.,  
Sugar—J. C. J. L.

Fooksang, Br. s.s. 1,987, T. A. Mitchell,  
20th inst.—Moji, 14th inst., Coal  
& Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tijlatap, Dut. s.s. 3,850, F. E. C. Schom-  
boch, 20th inst.—Java, 11th inst.  
Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Glenloch, Br. s.s. Stallart, 20th inst.—  
Shanghai, 17th inst., Gen.—Order

Yorimo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,316, Y. Nomura,  
22nd inst.—Singapore, 13th  
inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Rangoon Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,943, J. Den,  
23rd inst.—Moji, 17th inst., Coal  
—O. S. K.

Dainichi Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,953, N. Suzuki,  
23rd inst.—Moji, 17th inst., Coal  
—M. B. K.

Shuckiku Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,943, J. Den,  
23rd inst.—Moji, 17th inst., Coal  
—O. S. K.

Wada Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,081, T. Asai, 23rd  
inst.—Japan, 18th inst., Coal—  
Mitsui.

Tayo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,369, O. Hayakawa,  
24th inst.—Moji, 18th inst., Coal—  
M. B. K.

Duneric, Br. s.s. 1,312, C. D. Logie, 23rd  
inst.—Bangkok, 17th inst., Rice  
—B. L.

Hue, Fr. s.s. 739, A. Cornelissen, 24th  
inst.—K. C. Wan, 23rd inst., Gen.  
—A. R. Marty.

Albana, Br. s.s. 2,468, Wm. Dunbar, 25th  
inst.—Ching Wan Tr., 18th inst.,  
Coal—D. & Co.

Haimuo, Br. s.s. 641, A. L. Stewart, 25th  
inst.—Swatow, 20th inst., Gen.—  
D. L. & Co.

Unkai Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,953, Katayama,  
24th inst.—Wakamatsu, 18th inst.  
Coal—M. B. K.

Mishima Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,720, S. Wada,  
25th inst.—Antwerp, 12th ult.  
Gen.—N. Y. K.

Tjikini, Dut. s.s. W. H. Lago, 24th inst.—  
Amoy, 22nd inst., Gen. & Coal—  
J. C. J. L.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 987, J. Robinson, 24th  
inst.—Haiphong, 20th inst., Gen.  
—B. & S.

Colombo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,919, O. Sakamoto,  
25th inst.—Moji, Gen.—N. Y. K.

## SUMMER EXCURSIONS

TO

## JAPAN

BY THE STEAMERS OF

## CANADIAN PACIFIC S.S. LINE

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

GOING AND RETURNING WITHIN PERIOD

1st JUNE—31st OCT.

## RATES FROM HONGKONG:

NAGASAKI \$120.00. KOBE \$135.00. YOKOHAMA \$150.00.

Tickets are interchangeable for return by any steamer of above-named  
Companies and include Rail between Japan Ports of call if desired.

Passengers may go and/or return VIA MANILA without additional charge  
by steamers calling at that Port, so indicated in schedule of sailings shown below.

The Steamers operated by the Companies named are the largest, fastest  
and most luxurious on the Coast.

## JOINT SCHEDULE OF SAILINGS TO AND FROM

## JAPAN PORTS.

From JAPAN.

To JAPAN.

| YAMAHA  | KOBE    | NAGASAKI | HONGKONG | STEAMER | HONGKONG | NAGASAKI | KOBE    | YAMAHA  |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| LEAVE   | LEAVE   | LEAVE    | ARRIVE   |         | ARRIVE   | ARRIVE   | ARRIVE  | ARRIVE  |
| 13 Aug. | 14 Aug. | 15 Aug.  | 16 Aug.  | 17 Aug. | 18 Aug.  | 19 Aug.  | 20 Aug. | 21 Aug. |
| 13 Aug. | 14 Aug. | 15 Aug.  | 16 Aug.  | 17 Aug. | 18 Aug.  | 19 Aug.  | 20 Aug. | 21 Aug. |
| 13 Aug. | 14 Aug. | 15 Aug.  | 16 Aug.  | 17 Aug. | 18 Aug.  | 19 Aug.  | 20 Aug. | 21 Aug. |
| 13 Aug. | 14 Aug. | 15 Aug.  | 16 Aug.  | 17 Aug. | 18 Aug.  | 19 Aug.  | 20 Aug. | 21 Aug. |
| 13 Aug. | 14 Aug. | 15 Aug.  | 16 Aug.  | 17 Aug. | 18 Aug.  | 19 Aug.  | 20 Aug. | 21 Aug. |
| 13 Aug. | 14 Aug. | 15 Aug.  | 16 Aug.  | 17 Aug. | 18 Aug.  | 19 Aug.  | 20 Aug. | 21 Aug. |
| 13 Aug. | 14 Aug. | 15 Aug.  | 16 Aug.  | 17 Aug. | 18 Aug.  | 19 Aug.  | 20 Aug. | 21 Aug. |
| 13 Aug. | 14 Aug. | 15 Aug.  | 16 Aug.  | 17 Aug. | 18 Aug.  | 19 Aug.  | 20 Aug. | 21 Aug. |
| 13 Aug. | 14 Aug. | 15 Aug.  | 16 Aug.  | 17 Aug. | 18 Aug.  | 19 Aug.  | 20 Aug. | 21 Aug. |

\* Returning via Manila.  
Steamers proceeding via Manila do not call at Shanghai.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1914.

## WAR ITEMS.

### Manila Stories.

The following items are from the *Cable News American* of the 19th inst.:

**Empress Without Lights.**  
The German liners are not the only ones that go from port to port with all lights out. Attorney Hargis stated that from Yokohama to Hongkong he travelled on the Empress of Japan.

"We made the trip direct and without a single stop," said Mr. Hargis. "At night no lights were allowed for the Captain was afraid of German cruisers. The vessel was swung around Formosa on the east side and a high speed was maintained the entire trip."

**Prinz Eitel at Tsingtau.**  
The German liner Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which sailed from Shanghai on July 31 was stopped by wireless and 135 passengers were returned to Shanghai. The Prinz Eitel Friedrich then steamed as rapidly as possible to Tsingtau.

All German firms in Hongkong closed for business last Friday, according to one report.

**Japanese Demand Money.**  
A German firm in Manila which handles goods from Japan, supplied by a local Japanese firm, was presented with bills for order up to date and requested for prompt payment. Other orders presumably given since the war commenced are said to have been disregarded.

**York Drops From Sight.**  
The German Lloyd liner York has dropped from sight and her disappearance remains a mystery. She steamed out of Yokohama harbour on the night of August 11 and disappeared soon after the searchlights were played on her from Yokohama. It was reported that she had been towed to a Japanese naval station, but this was found to be untrue. One report states that she was caught by a British warship while another rumour has it that she was conveyed to a port of safety by a German cruiser.

**First Manila Cargo Via Panama.**  
The first cargo from New York to Manila via the Panama Canal, left New York on Tuesday on the British freighter Chelister. This cargo had already been loaded into the Hamburg American freighter Armenia, but was transhipped. The Armenia will remain in New York.

**Rio Pasig at Guam.**  
The Philippine collier Rio Pasig has arrived at Guam where, according to her manifest, she will wait for further orders. A cablegram announcing the arrival of the Rio Pasig was received by the authorities here on Tuesday. Thus far the Rio Pasig has proceeded according to clearance papers. She left here on August 7 with 4,600 tons of coal aboard. Her ultimate destination remains as much a mystery as ever. It is believed however that when the entire Australian fleet has reached China waters, the Rio Pasig will proceed to German New Guinea.

**No Word From Australian Ships.**  
The local agencies here have received no word as to the whereabouts or probable arrival of the Eastern and Australian liner St. Albans and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Tango Maru. The St. Albans was scheduled to arrive here Tuesday, while the Tango Maru is due on Saturday.

**Polemic On Way.**  
The British freighter Polemic which has been held up in Singapore, has left for Manila and is expected here tomorrow. On board she has a large cargo from New York for local consignees.

**Andalusia Returns.**  
Bringing her entire Manila cargo still in her hold, the Hamburg-America freighter Andalusia, returned to port early Tuesday morning, seeking the protection of the neutral port. The Andalusia left Manila about two weeks ago, but was called back by wireless.

### Manila and the War.

A few items of news were brought to Singapore by the Spanish mail steamer Alicante. When she left Manila the N.D.L. liner Princess Alice was lying alongside the wharf in the company of seven or eight German freighters awaiting orders. The price of provisions in the Philippines had risen, and Government were engaging steamers to bring rice from Bangkok. The Alicante, upon coming into Singapore had enough coal and provisions aboard to take her through to Barcelona. She brought very few passengers from Manila.

### N. D. L. Steamer Reported Captured.

That the secretary of the interior was the central figure in the rescue of Jolo bound passengers on the North German Lloyd steamer Sandakan captured by the British at Labuan is the tale which reached this city yesterday morning (says the *Manila Bulletin* of the 19th inst) following the receipt of an official message from the collector of customs at Jolo giving the news of the capture.

The official cable stated that the Sandakan's passengers for Jolo were transferred to a coastguard north bound from Borneo and brought safely to port, but the name of the cutter was not included in the message.

It was then learned that the Samar, with the secretary of the interior and Mr. Batchelder aboard, has been in those waters, the party having made the trip scheduled to Borneo, so that it would seem probable that it was this vessel that took off the Sandakan's Jolo passengers after the capture. As no message in regard to the incident has as yet been received from the secretary, there is no manner in which the report could be officially confirmed last evening.

**War News via Allahabad.**  
Allahabad, August 6.—The Times' Paris correspondent, after recounting various skirmishes, says it is thought the enemy's intention was to deliver a crushing attack on Nancy, but the cohesion of the French covering forces seems to have made them decide upon another line of entrance.

Allahabad, August 6.—The *Morning Post* political correspondent hears that at a meeting of thirty five Members of the House of Commons held during the adjournment of the House yesterday evening, nineteen voted for and sixteen against a resolution declaring there was not sufficient reason for the intervention and urging continued negotiations with Germany.

### How The "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" Saved Her Gold.

Allahabad, Aug. 7.—Only an hour before the Norddeutscher Lloyd "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," carrying two million sterling in gold for London and Paris, was due at Plymouth, the Agent informed the Great Western of officials that the call was abandoned. Later it was reported that the vessel was trying to make a German port via the North of Scotland. It now appears the vessel changed her outline by abounding her prow and stern with canvas and re-painting her funnels. She made a four days' forced run back to the American coast and arrived at the bar of the harbour at Maine on Tuesday. "Times" and Lord Haldane.

Allahabad, Aug. 7.—A Times leader protests against Lord Haldane's going to the War Office, on the ground that Lord Kitchener is more suitable for the task, and also because Lord Haldane's appointment, in view of his German leanings and strenuous efforts to promote Anglo-German friendship, and his confidential missions to Berlin, might be seriously misconceived by France.

Allahabad, Aug. 7.—London papers are giving war news almost exclusively, and are reduced in size owing to uncertainty of the supply of paper. (C.O.)

### All Honour to Liege!

London, Aug. 8.—Brussels.—France has decorated Liege with the Order of the Legion of Honour. The attacking force consisted of the whole German Third Army, General Emmich commanding. The King, in a stirring Order, says:—"Liege, you have done honour to the Army. You are the advance guard of a titanic struggle. We await the French, to march to victory."

### Germans' Discourtesy.

London, Aug. 3.—Contrasting the courtesy shown to the departing German Ambassadors of England and France, the French Ambassador, on his return from Berlin, states that the Germans did not allow him to travel via Holland and Belgium, but compelled him to proceed to Denmark. On the journey thither he was 24 hours' foodless. Passing Kiel Canal, soldiers entered the train armed with revolvers in hand. Nearing the Frontier, he (M. Cambon) was ordered to pay the costs of the journey, otherwise the train would be stopped. His cheque was refused. The Staff of the Embassy and a Russian diplomat accompanying assisted him to raise the necessary £200 sterling.

### Portugal's Alliance.

London, Aug. 9.—Lisbon.—At a joint session of the Chamber and Senate the Premier was cheered for a speech, declaring that Portugal would not fail in her alliance with England.

"If the World were Filled with Devils."

London, Aug. 8.—Berlin.—The ex-Chancellor, von Bulow, says that even if the world were filled with devils, Germans would maintain their place in the sun.

### Ships in the Suez Canal.

Allahabad, Aug. 9.—A special London cable to the *Pioneer* says:—"Sir E. J. Cory stated in the House of Commons that it was understood that all steamers were hung up in the Suez Canal. He asked whether the Canal Company in Paris could delegate to the London office authority to receive dues and telegraph to Port Said instructions to permit the boats to pass. Mr. Asolund replied that the matter was being considered." (C. O.)

### Indian Officers and the Territories.

Allahabad, Aug. 9.—Sir John Rees asked whether the officers of the Indian Army now at home and ordered back were detestable to fill vacancies in the Territories. Mr. Tennant replied that the India Office could not see its way to place officers at the disposal of the War Office. (C. O.)

### Anglin at Manila Disguised as Jardine Matheson Ship.

Disguised as a British steamer, with grey cutouts painted on her sides to look like the forward and aft wells of the Jardine Matheson line steamer Taisang the North German Lloyd freighter Anglin steamed into Manila harbour yesterday morning after a four days and a half run from Swatow, says the *Manila Bulletin* of the 17th inst. Captain Engelhardt, the stout and jovial skipper, said he was thankful to escape capture by a British cruiser rumoured to be hovering about and that he was here to stay. Asked why he had painted the funnel of his ship red he declared to R. A. Young of the custom house, who boarded the Anglin as she came into port, "I didn't paint her red. We steamed so hard the funnel got red with the heat."

As the steamer lies well out in the harbour she looks like one of the Jardine Matheson boats. The grey paint on her sides in the places where the fore and aft decks of the Jardine Matheson boats are cut away, looks like open spaces and her disguise is thus complete.

The skipper said he left Swatow light last Tuesday night and made all speed for Manila, which he considered a safer port than Amoy.

## FORGERY CHARGE.

Former Employee of Jardine's Prosecuted.

This afternoon, in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Rodrigo Alvaro Ribeiro was charged with forgery on three different counts.

Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master, prosecuted and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

Mr. Lewis said there were three charges against the defendant, two under one warrant and the third under a separate one. Two of them were in connection with forgeries of the signature of Mr. L. N. Lee and the third was a charge of forging an application for a cheque book in the name of the compadore of Messrs. Reiss and Co. The defendant was, until February of this year, employed in the Insurance Department of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. Mr. Lee was head of this department, and also hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Branch of the China Association, and the defendant acted as Mr. Lee's typist and stenographer and did all the clerical work for Mr. Lee in connection with the association.

On November 27 of last year a cheque was presented at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank made payable to bearer and drawn for \$200, purporting to be signed by "L. N. Lee." That cheque was duly cashed, and at the end of the year Mr. Lee received from the bank the usual certificate stating that the amount of the account was so much. Mr. Lee gave the pass book, paying in book, and cheque book to the defendant to check the account given by the bank. The defendant informed him that the certificate given by the bank was correct. If Mr. Lee had made the examination himself he would have discovered that a cheque for \$200, about which he knew nothing, had been drawn.

On February 2, another cheque also drawn in favour of bearer, also for \$200, and also purporting to be signed by Mr. L. N. Lee, was presented at the bank and also cashed. On the same day the defendant applied to Mr. Lee for half a day's leave of absence, and Mr. Lee had not seen him since, the defendant having left the Colony. Mr. Lee, in evidence given previously, said that the defendant had access to the cheque books, and the handwriting in the body of the cheques was that of the defendant; while the signature was not that of Mr. Lee.

In March, Mr. Lee suspected that something was wrong, had his pass book made up and discovered the two cheques.

His Worship:—Is there any evidence to show by whom they were presented?

Mr. Lewis:—None at all.

His Worship:—What is the evidence against the defendant? Mr. Lewis:—The fact that the body of the cheques was in the defendant's writing.

Continuing, Mr. Lewis said that the cheques were drawn up by the defendant, and they should not have been unless by the instructions of Mr. Lee.

On January 16 a letter was received, in the ordinary course of business, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, requesting them to give the bearer a cheque book containing 25 cheques. That application "purported to be signed by Wa In Wan, on behalf of Ip Shan Kan, compadore of Messrs. Reiss and Co." The letter was received very late on the 16th and was not attended to. On the following morning Mr. Dunnet of the Bank was rung up on the telephone and asked about the cheque book. He explained that the letter was received late on the previous night, but he would send the cheque round to the office of Messrs. Reiss and Co.

The person who had rung up said "Oh don't do that. I will send a coolie round for it." He was asked to send a chit by the coolie who came for the cheque book, and in fact he did so, the paper on which both of the letters were written being some of that supplied to the Insurance Department of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co. by the Alliance Insurance Co. of London.

On the seventeenth of the month a man, who would be recognised as the defendant went to the Nomura Hotel giving the name of "R. Roberts of Shanghai." He brought no luggage but engaged a room and then gave a Japanese boy a chit book bearing the name of Ip Shan Kan requesting him to send someone to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and bring a chit back. The boy went himself and took the chit book to the bank. Soon it came out with the cheque book inside and the Japanese boy at once claimed it. The boy in the bank however said that it was for Reiss and Co., and would not give the book up. The Japanese persisted in claiming the book and at last it was sent to Messrs. Reiss and Co. where Wu Yu Wan decided ever having sent the letters out asking for the cheque book. A visit was then paid to the Nomura Hotel but the defendant was not in there, nor did he return to the Hotel.

Mr. Gordon Black Dunnet gave evidence to the effect that the cheques had been presented and paid. He was now quite satisfied that the signatures were forgeries.

Wu Yu Wan denied having sent the letters asking for the cheque books or having the alleged conversation on the telephone.

## PRINTING COMPANY SUE.

Limited or Non-Limited?

This morning, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, Der A Wing, stationer, sued the City Printing Co., Ltd. to recover \$38.88 for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. C. Faithfull for the defence.

His Lordship said he took it that the dispute was as to whether the contract was with the limited or non-limited company.

Mr. Dixon agreed, and said that the goods were originally ordered from day to day by Mr. A. R. Ellis, of the City Printing Co., the old firm. Payments on account were made from time to time, last year, and then, continually, letters were sent pressing for payment. Eventually, Mr. Dixon, received instructions to write a letter to the City Printing Co. pressing for a settlement.

He received the following reply:—

"The amount is only \$37 and not \$45, as there are two articles which have been returned and not deducted for. Please let me know if the amount is right and will send you cheque for same."

Years faithfully

City Printing Co., Ltd.

A. R. Ellis, manager.

That was the first intimation that he, Mr. Dixon, had that the Company had been altered to a limited one. Plaintiff replied accepting the smaller amount, but he had received nothing further for payment. Mr. Faithfull then wrote a letter saying that he acted for the City Printing Co., Ltd. which had purchased the business from the City Printing Co., as from January 1, 1914, and stating that they would not take over the liabilities of the old firm. The sign remained "City Printing Co." until about three weeks ago and the whole thing was simply a dodge to get out of the payment of the debt.

A managing partner in the plaintiff firm gave evidence bearing out the statement of Mr. Dixon.

Mr. Faithfull said his case was that Mr. Ellis had no right to bind the Company as he had done, and he asked for an adjournment to enable him to secure the attendance of Mr. Ellis. He was a difficult man to get hold of; he had been keeping out of the Colony for a very long time, but the other day he saw him in the Colony in the King's uniform, so apparently he was on duty here. His Lordship agreed that Mr. Faithfull would have to secure the presence of Mr. Ellis to explain the letter, and an adjournment was granted until noon.

On resuming the case, his Lordship was informed by Mr. Faithfull that he had been unable to get hold of Mr. Ellis, and the case was adjourned until Friday afternoon.

## VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps orders issued by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, V.D., under yesterday's date, state:—

**Parades.**—When parades are ordered under Section Officers the senior officer present of each Section (or Company) will be responsible for the falling in and drilling of his own Section and also for the calling of the Roll and reporting of absentees. Senior N.C.O.'s should have a small book containing a nominal roll of their sections showing all men permanently excused or on leave, whether long or short, and the attendance books should be filled in from these. It is notified for information of O.C.s that six Machine Guns and landscape targets are available for drill.

All men present on morning parade will be marched back to Headquarters and will be dismissed by the Orderly Officer, only when the latter is satisfied with the condition of tents and Camp. Sections are not to be dismissed from morning parade by their Section Officers.

**Officers' Messing.**—It is notified for information that Officers on duty must make their own arrangements for meals afternoon to day. The mess of the D.O.L.I. will no longer be available.

**Officers on duty.**—Officers on duty including Orderly Officer will in future sleep at Headquarters two large tents for Officers (2 in a tent) are pitched on the Western side of the Government Officers. Officers will bring their own bedding and will be responsible for the safety of their belongings during the day.

**Sergeants.**—The Sergeants of Sections on duty will in future be allotted to tents.

**Promotions.**—The following promotions in the Scouts Co. will take effect from to-day's date:—Corpl. Hegarty to be Sergeant; Lt. Opls. E. B. Rees, C. E. G. Walker & J. H. Ramsey to be Corporals; Pte. G. H. Bowker to be Lt. Corpl.

**Guards.**—O. C.s of Sections will furnish to the Staff Officer as early as possible a list of those men of their Sections who have been on guard at Volunteer Headquarters and the number of times each man has been on. In future the Orderly Sergeant will report daily to the Staff Officer the names of the men on Guard.

**Hongkong Volunteer Reserves.**  
**Parades.**—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies (all sections) will parade at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday and Friday the 28th. and 29th. inst. Dress drill order with haversacks and waterbottles.

**Recruits.**—A limited number of suitable men can be enrolled. Applications to be made through Officers commanding Companies or Section Commanders.

**Arms and Equipment.**—Until further notice all arms and equipment must be retained in the custody of members and must be removed from Headquarters

## DINNERS AND REFRESHMENTS.

Chinese Firm Sued by Restaurant.

In the Summary Court, this afternoon, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, the Hoi Tin Hotel sued the Kwong Nam Wo firm of Ko Shing Street for the sum of \$109.44, balance due for dinners and refreshments supplied.

Mr. O. Farebrother, Mason, of Messrs. D'Almeida and Mason, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Crow, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, defended.

Mr. Mason said it was a common practice for the defendants to go to plaintiff and order meals etc. and in consequence of the orders given by the defendants the amount claimed had accumulated.

Plaintiff in the box denied that he offered to settle the claim for \$20.

By Mr. Crow: When he received payments on account he simply put in his book, paid so much. He did not know why defendants did not pay him now seeing that the bills had always been paid before.

The managing partner in plaintiff firm said he did not know the defendant firm. The firm had ordered meals.

Mr. Crow objected to hearsay evidence.

Mr. Mason said witness would prove credit was given defendant firm.

Witness said he gave credit to the defendant on the representations of the last witness. In the books produced there was an entry of the credit given to defendant firm.

Mr. Crow:—I could raise an objection to my friend's writ, but I don't wish to, I prefer the case to stand on its merits.

I think my friend should have sued the partners of the firm, not the firm. This is a high class restaurant where an individual partner would get his own meals; he would be personally liable, not the firm. But I am going to let the case stand on its merits. We say we don't owe for these meals, we have never had them and refuse to pay for them.

The managing partner in the defendant firm was then called into the witness-box, but instead of going to the box he walked into the dock, the Court being convulsed with laughter. His Lordship said "you need not go into the dock," and the man smilingly withdrew.

Mr. Mason: He has prejudged the case, my Lord (loud laughter).

Witness denied the debt.

By Mr. Mason:—He very seldom dined out at restaurants.

Mr. Mason:—You are not a popular person then (laughter)?

Mr. Crow:—He is a very old gentleman.

Witness said he could not remember dining at the hotel but once in the second moon. He could not say why the plaintiff firm had not sent in the bill before three months after the date of the account. He had never bought food in an hotel in Hongkong before the date on which he contracted a debt of \$20, an account which had been paid.

Judgment was given for the defendant with costs.

at the Law Courts. All men excused from duty must attend at the Orderly Room at the Law Courts between the hours of 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Friday the 28th. with arms and equipment. Complete Uniform need not be worn.

**4. Guards.**—The Headquarters Guard at night will be increased to 1 N.C.O. & 4 privates.

**5. Orderlies.**—Thursday the 27th Corps. Moxon & Green. Friday the 28th, Corpl. Leach & Lt. Corpl. Knight.

**6. Orders.**—A copy of the Orders will be posted daily at the Kowloon Post Office.



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**TO-MORROW,**  
the 27th August 1914 commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

25 Cases JOHN BEGG'S

WHISKY.

44 do SCOTCH WHISKY (various brands)

45 do DUTCH GIN

18 do BEER (qts & pts)

90 Dozen MEUX'S PALE ALE

40 Cases COCKTAILS (assorted)

3 do PUNCH BITTERS

5 do AUSTRALIAN PUNCH etc. etc.

1000 REINA VICTORIA CIGARS

1500 JAMAICA PLANTERS

On view from Tuesday, the 25th August, 1914.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**FRIDAY**  
the 28th August 1914 commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 5

Hart Avenue, Kowloon

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Full particulars from catalogue)

On view from Thursday the 27th August.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

G. 3442 R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 31st day of August, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of two lots of Crown Land at Kennedy Town and North Point respectively in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rents to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

Boundary Measure or Approximate

Area in Acres

Area in Sq. Yds.

Area in Sq. Ft.

Area in Sq. Yds.

Area in Sq. Ft.

Area in Sq. Yds.

Area in Sq. Ft.

Area in Sq. Yds.

Area in Sq. Ft.

Area in Sq. Yds.

Area in Sq. Ft.

Area in Sq. Yds.

Area in Sq. Ft.

Area in Sq. Yds.

Area in Sq. Ft.

Area in Sq. Yds.

Area in Sq. Ft.

Area in Sq. Yds.

Area in Sq. Ft.

Area in Sq. Yds.

Area in Sq. Ft.

Area in Sq. Yds.

Area in Sq. Ft.

Area in Sq. Yds.

Area in Sq. Ft.

Area in Sq. Yds.

Area in Sq. Ft.

Area in Sq. Yds.

Area in Sq. Ft.

Area in Sq. Yds.

Area in Sq. Ft.

Area in Sq. Yds.

Area in Sq. Ft.

Area in Sq. Yds.

Area in Sq. Ft.

Area in Sq. Yds.

## HOTEL LISTS.

## Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham, E. S.  
Alport, G. M.  
Anderson, G. L.  
Baird, E. B.  
Beadel, D. C.  
Bell, C. D. J.  
Bellis, Mrs. E. R.  
Bena, G. A.  
Beyl, L. W.  
Bligh, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
Blackett, W. L.  
Bradley, Dr. N.  
Bromley, F. O.  
Broughton, E. A.  
Bryce, J. H.  
Cambridge, A. J.  
Cardner, E. L.  
Clayton, W. E.  
Coleman, Dr. A. L. E. F.  
Curry, G. F.  
Duffy, Miss M. E.  
Ehrenfeld, Mr. & Mrs. H. C.  
Fehr, H.  
Gibb, J.  
Gould, J.  
Grisogono, P. de.  
Hawley, E. H.  
Hall, Capt. T. P.  
Hamilton, Mrs. S. S.  
Handley, Pegg, H.  
Hannibal, W. A.  
Harper, G.  
Hawley, E. H.  
Hewitt, Hon. Mr. E.  
Hunt, R.  
Hutchinson, D. L.  
James, C. H.  
Jessula, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
Jones, M. T.  
Joseph, E. M.  
Joseph, R. M.  
Koch, Capt. & Mrs. Lambert E. B.  
Lambert, Mrs. W. H.  
Leonard, Mrs. R. S.  
Lloyd, G. T.  
Lobel, F.  
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Brown, O. B.  
Caldwell, Mr.  
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THE Management of the Company's Representation in Hongkong has from to-day been taken over by me and the interests of the Company will thus be entirely under British control.

H. S. PLAYFAIR.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1914.

## CONSIGNEES

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WAY COMPANY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP  
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## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA."  
The above-mentioned steamer having arrived from Vancouver, Victoria and Japan Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their goods, with the exception of Parcels, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Kowloon Godowns where delivery can be obtained.

Goods on hand after 4 o'clock on the 29th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns and this Office notified, when arrangements will be made for examination.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

D. W. CRADDOCK.

General Traffic Agent.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1914.

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From PORTLAND and SEATTLE.

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No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

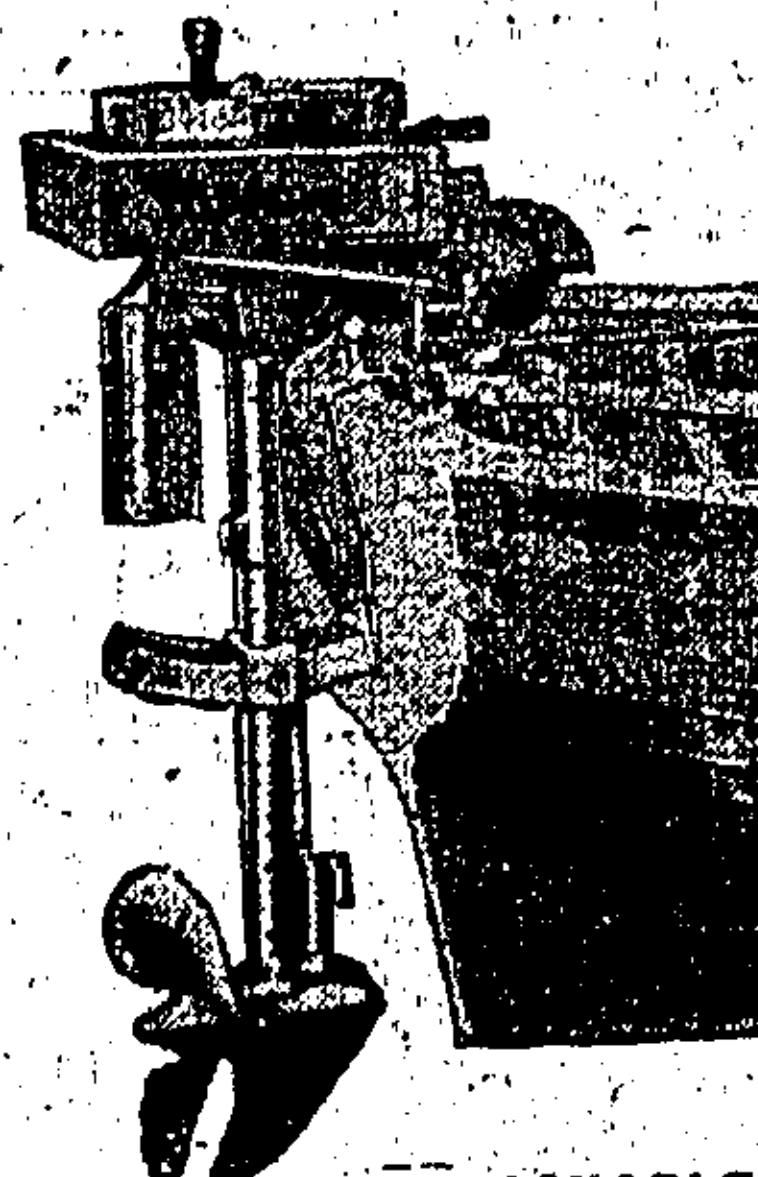
No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the steamer or Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered on 27th instant will be subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo must be left on board or in Godown and examination of same will be held on 27th inst. at 9.30 a.m.

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IS DIPLOMACY  
BANKRUPT?

American Comment on European Situation.

The following leading article is from the New York Evening Post of July 31:—

If the Chinese Ambassadors in Europe, after the fashion of the Venetian Ambassadors in the sixteenth century, are writing home full accounts of what is passing under their eyes, they will have a strange and well-nigh incredible tale to tell. Europe dreads war, yet Europe is helplessly slipping over the precipice into war. In no country is there a vital interest directly at stake. England's Ministry openly declares that she has none. Germany has none, except as it is artificially created. Neither has Russia. All these countries protest that they do not want war, yet each of them is straining every nerve to prepare for war. The fear of war is settling like a pall over the peoples of Europe. Everywhere is apprehension. The anticipatory losses are already enormous. In advance the disastrous repercussions of war are world-wide. Yet European diplomacy stands, as it were, wringing its hands. But yesterday it seemed reduced to feebleness and impotence. So the Chinese Ambassadors might say. The obligations of any country a

diploamcy relate, first of all, to its own national interests. These it must seek to safeguard. But it is a parhblind diplomacy which, in this age of the world, does not see that no nation liveth unto itself and no nation dieth unto itself. Especially in Europe are the great powers bound up in the same bundle. No Chancellor, no Foreign Secretary, no King, no President, no political party, no Government, can forget for a moment that any act markedly affecting international relations carries with it the possibilities of universal disturbance. This is the reason why any man set for the conduct of diplomacy by a powerful nation is bound to think of himself not merely as a servant of his own state, but as a trustee of civilization; not only as an Englishman, Frenchman, German, or Russian, but as a world-man. In its truest and highest sense, diplomacy means the exaltation of reason in the management of world-affairs; the ability to draw upon all the resources of conciliation and fair play in order to prevent the immense catastrophes of widespread war. And it is, unhappily, in this its noblest function that European diplomacy appears to have broken down.

Where the initial mistake lay, there can now be little doubt. Austria proceeded with a high hand and in the most reckless spirit, but the responsibility of dislocating the entire European status, and making the whole Continent the scene of war, is not wholly hers. She must have communicated her intentions to her ally, Germany, and obtained Germany's consent to go ahead. This was the reason why the German Emperor felt compelled to decline the proposal of Sir Edward Grey to call a European Congress in order to pass upon the differences between Austria and Serbia. Arsent has already been given to the Austrian aggression. True, the Kaiser protested, and no doubt he believed, that the war could be "localized"; that Russia would have no real reason to become excited and mobilize her army. But this was quickly seen to be a vast miscalculation. What the German Foreign Office should have insisted upon in the beginning was that Austria should pause before setting a match to the European powder-magazine; that she should carefully define her plans, and see if they were such, or could not be made such, as to secure a general acquiescence throughout Europe. After the mischief was done, Emperor William seems to have striven earnestly to repair the damage and maintain peace. It appears to be through him that efforts have been made yet to bring Austria and Russia to an understanding. Though hopes of the slenderest, there is still a bare possibility that if Austria were to give satisfactory assurances that she does not intend to extinguish the independence of Serbia, nor to annex more territory to the south, the *ultimatum* general might be averted. No one can clearly see his way in the huge confusion, the clashing of mighty forces, but if some leading mind in European diplomacy could work out a "formula" of agreement, there can be no question that the disposition to agree would not be lacking.

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## DIARY OF WAR.

Development of the Crisis  
Step by Step.

June 28.—Austro-Serbian war.  
Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

June 30.—Anti-Serbian Demonstrations in Vienna and Travnik.

July 1.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July 3.—Serbian tri-colour burned in the neighbourhood of the Serbian Legation in Vienna. The semi-official *Pester Lloyd* warns Belgrade of the necessity of an immediate change of tone.

July 9.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) says it is responsibility for the murders is brought home to the Serbians, Austria will have the support of the civilised world, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade. The same day the *Temp* correspondent at Belgrade states Austrian troops are concentrating on frontier.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kragujevac.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Czar, addressing Council of Ministers, declares: "We have stood this sort of thing for seven and a half years. This is enough." Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 29.—Austrians blockade Antivari. Panic in New York stock market. British Consols drop to 69½. Mr. Asquith announces that the situation is one of "extreme gravity." Serbians destroy bridge at Semlin. Austrians bombard Serbian positions, compelling evacuation. Two Serbian steamers captured. German troops move in response to Russian advance towards Wirballen.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Serbians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed; Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 62 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed; Bank of England rate 8 per cent. Bank Act suspended. Russians destroy railway bridge in Austria between Szekowka and Granitz. New Zealand and Canada offer assistance.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. German chieftain Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—French papers state Britain will intervene with Expeditionary Force. German cruiser reported to be bombarding Libau. German fighting on

River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta. Sir Edward Grey's speech in Parliament.

August 4.—German ultimatum to Belgium. Reported Anglo-German naval battle. Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Reported that French detachment captures German cruisers Goeben and Breslau and sinks the Panther. Germans reported to have violated neutrality of Switzerland. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Lord Kitchener's departure for Egypt again cancelled. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. Bank of England rate reduced to 6 per cent. Germans repulsed by Belgians, with 8,000 casualties. Serbian volunteers cross the Save and plant flag on Austrian bank. Germany threatens Italy with war unless she supports allies. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig. Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself. Uhlans enter Liege but Belgians exterminate them. House of Commons vote additional war credit of £100,000,000. Nineteen German warships reported sunk or captured in North Sea. Two German cruisers reported sunk in Atlantic.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 10.—Austrian cruisers bombard Antivari. Capture in Franco-Austrian relations officially announced.

August 11.—Commonwealth Navy transferred to Admiralty till war ends. Announced that there are 8,000 German prisoners in Belgium. Reported that Germans desperately attacked Fort Sagging. Liege, but were repulsed. Germans attack Mulhausen in Alsace, compelling small French force to retire. French remain masters in Upper Alsace. Austrian troops reported to have entered Alsace. Liege forts reported still intact. Imperial Government to withdraw troops from South Africa. Germans seize Landen, which is later retaken by Belgians. Great response to Earl Kitchener's appeal for men.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Maelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragons

annihilated. Coordinated attack along Serbian frontier by 400,000 Austrians fails.

August 14.—British Fleet gradually circumscribing action of German Fleet in the Far East. Earl Roberts appointed to command Overseas Forces. Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Hamillies. Reported that German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have been purchased by Turkey.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey. Cannonade heard at Tirimont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester. Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—French forces drive German Army Corps from heights commanding Blamont and Oirey. Germans, fleeing before French attack at Dinant, fail to reach a bridge, fall down steep banks of the Meuse and are drowned. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bag and Sty. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Sobabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels. King George issues message to the troops. Russians occupy five points on German territory. Desultory firing between British and German warships.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant. Unrest reported in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russian cavalry rout Austrians in a five hours' engagement on the Gorodok-Kozmin line. German re-attack Diest, bombarding town and pillaging railway station.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerschingen; south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Ceylon Planters' Association gives a million lbs. of tea for the Imperial troops. Eighteen German officers and 432 men (prisoners) leave Bruges for Dunkirk, their destination being said to be England. Serbians gain complete victory over Austrians near Lozница in a four days' battle.

(Continued on Page 10.)

## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong August 22, 1914.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

|                                           |            |
|-------------------------------------------|------------|
| Peel Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa   | lb. 22     |
| Roast, — Ham Ngau Yuk                     | " 22       |
| Roast, — Shiu                             | " 22       |
| Breast, — Ngau Lam                        | " 20       |
| Soup, — Tong Yink                         | " 18       |
| Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa                      | " 25       |
| do., — Sirloin — Ngau Lau                 | " 25       |
| Sausages, — Ngau Ching                    | " 25       |
| Bullock's Brains, — Know                  | per set 12 |
| Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li                   | each 50    |
| corned, — Ham Ngau Li                     | " 80       |
| Head, — Ngau Tau                          | " 120      |
| Heart, — Ngau Sum                         | " 14       |
| Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin                    | " 24       |
| Feet, — Ngau Kark                         | " 12       |
| Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu                       | " 12       |
| Tail, — Ngau Mei                          | " 12       |
| Liver, — Ngau Kon                         | lb. 14     |
| Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To              | " 7        |
| Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-kark | set \$1.20 |
| Mutton Chop, — Yeung Pai Kwat             | lb. 27     |
| Leg, — Yeung Pei                          | " 27       |
| Shoulder, — Yeung Shau                    | " 24       |
| Pigs Chittlings, — Chu Ohong              | " 27       |
| Brains, — Chu Know                        | per set 24 |
| Feet, — Chu Kark                          | lb. 14     |
| Fry, — Chu Chak                           | " 16       |
| Head, — Chu Tau                           | " 16       |
| Heart, — Chu Sum                          | each 12    |
| Kidneys, — Chu Yiu                        | " 18       |
| Liver, — Chu Con                          | lb. 30     |
| Pork Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat                 | " 26       |
| Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk                     | " 30       |
| Leg, — Chu Pa                             | " 30       |
| Eat or Lard, — Chu Yau                    | " 20       |
| Sheeps' Head and Feet, — le v. Tau Kark   | set 60     |
| Heart, — Yeung Sum                        | each 8     |
| Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu                      | " 12       |
| Liver, — Yeung Con                        | lb. 27     |
| Sucking Pigs, To Order, — Chu Ohai        | " 22       |
| Suet, Beef, — Sang Ngau Yau               | " 27       |
| Mutton, — Sang Yeung Yau                  | " 22       |
| Veal, — Ngau Chai Yuk                     | " 19       |
| Sausages, — Ngau Chai Chung               | " 20       |
| Lard, — Chu Yau                           | " 22       |

## POULTRY.

|                                 |            |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Chicken, — Kai Chai             | lb. 32     |
| Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai | " 32       |
| Ducks, — Ap                     | " 18       |
| Doves, — Fan Kan                | " 18       |
| Geese, — Kai Tan                | per doz 20 |
| Fowls, Canton, — Kai            | lb. 35     |
| Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai           | " 32       |
| Geese, — Ngo                    | " 24       |
| Pigeons, Canton, — Fak Kup      | each 30    |
| Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kup       | " 24       |
| Turkeys, Cook, — Phor Kai Kung  | lb. 60     |
| Hen, — Na                       | " 45       |

## FISH.

|                                        |        |
|----------------------------------------|--------|
| Barbel, — Ka Yu                        | lb. 18 |
| Bream, — Bin Yu                        | " 20   |
| Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu  | " 17   |
| Carp, — Li Yu                          | " 22   |
| Codfish, — Chik Yu                     | " 15   |
| Codfish, — Mun Yu                      | " 15   |
| Crabs, — Hai                           | " 24   |
| Cuttle Fish, — Mok Yu                  | " 18   |
| Dab, — Sa Mang Yu                      | " 14   |
| Dace, — Wong Mei Lun                   | " 15   |
| Dog Fish, — Tit Tu Sa                  | " 12   |
| Eels, Conger, — Hoi Mann               | " 13   |
| Fresh water, — Tam Sin Yu              | " 20   |
| Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin               | " 32   |
| Frogs, — Tian Kai                      | " 33   |
| Grouper, — Sek Pak                     | " 45   |
| Gudgeon, — Pak Kup Yu                  | " 18   |
| Herrings, — Tao Pak                    | " 23   |
| Halibut, — Cheung Kwai Kap             | " 28   |
| Labrus, — Wong Ye Yu                   | " 20   |
| Loach, — Wu Yu                         | " 26   |
| Lobsters, — Lung Ha                    | " 20   |
| Mackerel, — Chi Yu                     | " 20   |
| Monk Fish, — Mong Yu                   | " 32   |
| Mullet, — Chai Yu                      | " 20   |
| Oysters, — Sang Hoo                    | " 24   |
| Parrotfish, — Kai Kung Yu              | " 12   |
| Perch, — Tau Loo                       | " 24   |
| Pike, — Ka Paw Poong                   | " 18   |
| Plaice, — Pan Yu                       | " 14   |
| Pomfret, Black, — Hak Ohong            | " 28   |
| Pomfret, White, — Pak Ohong            | " 32   |
| Prawns, — Ming Ha                      | " 40   |
| Ray, — Pai Pa Sa                       | " 12   |
| Rock Fish, — Sek Ka Kung               | " 18   |
| Roach, — Ha Yu                         | " 12   |
| Shark, — Sa Yu                         | lb. 8  |
| Salmon, — Ma Yu                        | " 35   |
| Skate, — Po Yu                         | " 40   |
| Shrimps, — Ha                          | " 24   |
| Snapper, — Lap Yu                      | " 32   |
| Soles, — Tat Sa Yu                     | " 32   |
| Tench, — Wan Yu                        | " 20   |
| Turbot, — Cho How Yu                   | " 20   |
| Turries, small, fresh water, — Kork Yu | " 64   |

## FRUITS.

|                                         |        |
|-----------------------------------------|--------|
| Almonds, — Hung Yau                     | lb. 30 |
| Apples (California), — Kam San Ping Kho | " 20   |
| (Ohio), — Tin Ohn Ping Kho              | " 20   |
| Small, — Hoi Tung                       | " 20   |
| Castard, — Pan Lai Chi                  | each — |

## 肉食

|                                                       |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heung Chia lb. | 4       |
| (Chickas), Macao, — San Heung Chia                    | " 4     |
| Chestnuts, Chinese, — Fong Lut                        | " 12    |
| Carambola, — Yeung Tse                                | " 12    |
| Cocoanuts, — Yeh Tse                                  | each 12 |
| Lemons, China, — Ning Moong                           | lb. 8   |
| Americas, — Kum San Nag Moon                          | " 8     |
| Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone                 | " 80    |
| Fresh                                                 | " 0     |
| Limes, (Salmon), — Sai Kung Ning Moong                | each —  |
| Mango, Manila, — Lui Sung Moong                       | " —     |
| Mangosteens, — San Chuk Tse                           | doz —   |
| Oranges, (Canton), — San-shing Tim Ching              | lb. 5   |
| Sweet                                                 | " —     |
| Pears, (American), — San Shoot Lay                    | " 10    |
| (Canton), — Cookin, — Sa Lay                          | " 10    |
| Peanuts, — Fa Sang                                    | " 12    |
| Persimmons Large, — Hung Chie                         | " 18    |
| Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Poon Ti Paw Law each      | " 12    |
| 2nd                                                   | " —     |
| Plantain, — Tai Chou                                  | " 10    |
| Pumpkins, — Hung Lai                                  | lb. 4   |
| Pumelo, Siam, — Chim Lo Yau                           | each 12 |
| Shanghai, — Lo Kwat                                   | " 18    |
| Walnuts, — Hop Tso                                    | lb. 15  |
| Green, — Sang Hop Tso                                 | " 15    |
| Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Soi Kwa                  | each 6  |
| (China), — Sai Kwa                                    | " —     |
| Grapes, — Sang Po Tai Tse                             | lb. —   |

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

|                                           |        |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|
| Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Chi | lb. 6  |
| Cheuk                                     | " 6    |
| Beans, (French), Macao, — Oh Moou Pin Tau | " 10   |
| (French) Shanghai, — Sheung Hai Pin       | " 8    |
| Sprout, — Ah Cho                          | " 8    |
| Long, — Tau Ko                            | " 10   |
| Beet Root, — Hung Chai Tai                | each 8 |
| Bitter Squash, — Ku Kwa                   | " 10   |
| Brinjals, Green, — Ching Yuen             | " 10   |
| Red, — Hung Ker                           | " 8    |
| Cabbage, Chinese, com., — Kai Choy        | " 12   |
| Cabbage, Shanghai, — Yeh Chai             | " 15   |
| Cane Shoots, bunch, — Kau Shun            | lb. 12 |
| Carrots, — Kam Shum                       | lb. 8  |
| Celery, Chinese, — Tong Kan Chai          | " 12   |
| Chillies Dried, — Gon Lat Chiu            | " 30   |
| Red, — Hung Far Chiu                      | " 18   |
| Green, — Ching Lat Chiu                   | " 12   |
| Curry Stuff, English, — Kar Lee Chu Liu   | " 10   |
| Cucumbers, — Ching Kwa                    | " 12   |
| Garlic, — Quo Tau                         | " 8    |
| Ginger, young, — Sun Tee Keung            | " 6    |
| old, — Lo Keung                           | " 10   |
| Horse Radish, Shanghai, — Lik Kan         | " 12   |
| Indian Corn, — Suk Mai                    | each 5 |
| Lettuce, — Yeung Sang Chai                | " 1    |
| Water Chestnuts, — Ma Tai                 | lb. 6  |
| Mandarin, — Kwai Lum Ma Tai               | " 8    |
| Mush Melon, Amer., — Kam-san Hong Kwa     | each — |
| Okroes                                    | lb. 12 |
| Onions Bombay, — Yeung Ohong Tau          | " 8    |
| Green, — Sang Ohong                       | " 6    |
| Shanghai, — Shang-hoi Ohong Tau           | " 8    |
| Parley, — Kun Cho                         | lb. 8  |
| Green Peas, — Ching Tau                   | lb. 8  |
| Potatoes, Sweet, — Fan Sha                | " 3    |
| Shanghai, — Shang-hoi Shu Tau             | " 4    |
| Japan, — Yut Poon Shu Tau                 | " 10   |
| American, — Fa Ki Shu Tau                 | " 10   |
| Kochu, — Foo-chow Shu Tau                 | " 4    |
| Pumpkin, — Tong Kwa                       | " 5    |
| Radish, — Hung Lo Pak Tai                 | " 12   |
| Rhubarb, (French), — Tai Wong             | " 12   |
| Sage, — Fan So                            | " 8    |
| Shallots, — Gon Chung Tau                 | " 8    |
| Spinach, — Yin Chai                       | " 8    |
| Tomatoes, — Fan Ker                       | " 8    |
| Taro, — Wu Tau                            | " 6    |
| Punt, (Long), — Lo Pak                    | " 6    |
| English, — Yeung Lo Pak                   | " 4    |
| Vegetable Marrow, — Chit                  | " 4    |
| (American), — K.                          | " 5    |
| Water Cress, — Sai Yeung                  | " 12   |
| Lily root, — Lin Ngau                     | " 8    |
| Yams, — Ta Shu                            | " 8    |
| English, — Yeung Kan Chai                 | " 8    |
| Tau                                       | " 35   |
| Mushrooms, Fresh, — Sang Ohk Koo          | " 35   |

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:

|                                               |        |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Flour —                                    |        |
| (a) Highest Grade, per bag of 60 lb.          | \$4.00 |
| per lb.                                       | .08    |
| (b) Second Grade, per bag of 60 lb.           | 2.50   |
| per lb.                                       | .07    |
| 2. Tinned Milk —                              |        |
| (a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin   | .30    |
| (b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin | .25    |
| (c) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.)         | .25    |
| (d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin          | .35    |
| (e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin                | .33    |
| (f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin               | .20    |
| 3. Sugar —                                    |        |
| Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin                | 1.00   |
| Refined Crystallized, per lb.                 | .12    |
| Granulated, per lb.                           | .12    |
| Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.                  | .11    |
| No. 2                                         | .10    |
| 4. Frozen Meat —                              |        |

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st August, 1914, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date.

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary payments for all articles of food not exceeding 50 in value (on which a maximum price has been fixed) shall be made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 7 per cent.



## Commercial

Canadian Pacific has 65,000 Shareholders.

In view of the recent heavy declines in the market price of Canadian Pacific on heavy selling by Europe, special interest is attached to an official statement just made from Montreal that a majority of the company's shareholders reside in Germany, Belgium, and France. Here is the statement: "Canadian Pacific has something like 65,000 shareholders scattered over the world. The management has never cared to give the number in each country; but it is known that in Germany, Belgium, and France the majority of the shareholders reside. Hundreds of thrifty French peasants have invested their savings in the Canadian Pacific—the peasants who paid the German war indemnity in 1870, and who say their prayers, in spite of the excoffers and the abrogation of the Concordat. It is the same in the other countries mentioned—it is the humble but thrifty classes who are found investing their money in this high-class security, in which, curiously enough, there are comparatively few large holders. It is pathetic—the inquiries that are sometimes made by humble people from the other side—inquiries as to the general conditions of the company, with full questioning with respect to the dividend, and so forth. These are made for the most part by humble people, who have little acquaintance with business, but who, having a little money invested, are anxious when any sort of doubtful rumour reaches them."

**Standard Oil Securities.**  
New York, July 27.—Although a general weakness was shown in the trading in Standard Oil issues, there were at times some moderate rallies in this group. Standard Oil of Indiana advanced 6 points to 445 in the early trading, and then declined to 436. Standard Oil of New Jersey yielded 6 points, selling from 392 to 385. Standard Oil of New York rose 2 points to 207, and then receded to 205. Standard Oil of California declined 3 points to 309, and later rose to 308. Ohio Oil yielded 2 points to 165, and then rose to 168. Prairie Oil & Gas were traded in at 410 and 408. South Penn declined 3 points, with sales at 262 to 259. Pierce Oil new stock declined 1 to 17. Atlantic Refining sold at 570. Galena Signal Oil sold at 170. National Transit sold at 26.

**Honan Railway Bonds.**  
A difference appears to have arisen, says the *Financial Times* of recent date, between the Stock Exchange Committee and the Peking Syndicate on the latter applying for a quotation for the definitive bonds of the Honan Railway Five per Cent. Gold Loan of 1905, which the Syndicate issued to the public in February last, although a quotation had been granted for the scrip.

The result is that the title of the scrip remains in the Official List, but the quotation has disappeared. The point at issue is an alteration in the text of the bond and on the coupons, Lloyds Bank, Limited, being substituted for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as the paying bank. The Committee appear to have objected that the alteration is a mutilation of the bond and to have ruled—provisionally at any rate—that the definitive bonds are not good delivery, although the scrip is. The prospectus of February 6 stated that the principal and interest would be payable at Lloyds Bank, so that so far as that point is concerned there is no breach with those who applied. It was stated in the market recently that the Committee were meeting to consider the matter further, and it is, therefore, to be hoped that a definite official statement will now be forthcoming. If the decision should be against the granting of the quotation, the hardship inflicted on those who subscribed for the bonds may be mitigated by a clear announcement of the point involved.

**Manchuria and the Quase.**  
With regard to the enforcement of quarantine among the Bannermen, the Lieutenant Generals of the various Banniers have drawn up regulations, and

fixed the dates for the Bannermen to carry out the instructions. It is reported that the instructions have been complied with most willingly. The Bannermen are generally poverty-stricken, and they depend upon the small pay for the maintenance of their livelihood. If they should defy the authority they know very well that their means of existence will be affected.—*Peking Gazette.*

**Bad Teeth of School Children.**  
During the eight months ending March 31, 1915, the London County Council will provide for the treatment of 72,215 medical and dental cases of elementary school children, this representing a net increase of 9,616 cases per annum. The Children's Cure Sub-Committee report that the number of ear, nose, and throat defects is steadily decreasing, and the provision for these, therefore, is to be reduced. The total number of dental cases to be provided for will be 49,720.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

**S.S. "TINCANC" (Wrecked)**  
SHIPPERS and Underwriters interested in the cargo of this steamer are requested to communicate with the Under-signed within three months from date.

GILMAN & Co.  
Lloyd's Agents

## NOTICES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

**THE DIVIDEND DECLARED** for the Half Year ending 31st June 1914, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling per share of £125, is payable on and after MONDAY the 24th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1914.

**WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.**

**SEALED TENDERS** will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 Noon on Monday, 31st August, 1914, for the supply of FRESH MEAT to the Military, for about three and a quarter months, commencing from the 21st September, and terminating on the 30th December, 1914.

Forms and other particulars can be obtained personally between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. or by letter to the Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

The Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no Tender will be considered unless made out in the proper Form and delivered at the Headquarters Office by noon on the date stated, in an envelope closed and marked "Tender for Meat."

As a guarantee of good faith the sum of \$100 in Notes should be enclosed with the Tender; such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept the Contract allotted to him, or to attend at the Headquarters Office when called upon.

The right to reject all or any Tenders is specially reserved.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1914.

## NOTICE

Mr. YAP PING FUN, who was lately attached to the undersigned as Chinese Broker, has from this date no further connection with our firm.

WRIGHT & HORNEY,  
Share & General Brokers.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1914.

**STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.**

**THE Local August Settlement** is postponed until September Settlement next.  
Interest on extended contracts will run at the rate of 10% per annum.

By Order of the Committee,  
E. M. RAYMOND,  
Secretary.

**HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.**

A letter has been received from the Shanghai Horse Bazaar stating the terms at which they are prepared to supply Members with Subscription Griffiths.

A Meeting will be held at 5 p.m. on Thursday the 27th inst. to discuss same.

G. H. POTTS,  
Acting Clerk of the Course.

## NOTICES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

**NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1914, at Noon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation held on the 22nd day of August, 1914, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:

(a) That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of Article 56, namely, "the words" for not exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely: "during such time as the Court thinks fit; not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 56, namely, "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "after the re-opening of the Register."

(c) That Articles 76, 77 and 78 be cancelled.

(d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78, namely:

**ARTICLE 76.**—General Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year.

**ARTICLE 77.**—The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called Ordinary Meetings.

**ARTICLE 78.**—All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings.

(e) That Article 90 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line five thereof the words "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end of the said Article the words "present in person."

(f) That the following words be added to Article 94:—"The Court may from time to time pay to the Shareholders such interim dividends as appear to be justified by the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely, the words "Half-year ending the 30th June and the 31st December, shall make a general Half-Yearly," and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

(h) That the word "Half" be struck out of the 18th line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(i) That the word "twice" and the words "the 30th day of June and" be struck out of lines 4 and 5 of Article 176 and that the word "once" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly" and the words "as the case may be" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1914.

## BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60 Wall Street, New York  
London Office: 10, Bishopsgate, E.C.

**BRANCHES.**

Bombay  
Calcutta  
Canton  
Cebu  
Colon  
Hankow  
Harbin  
Hongkong  
Kobe  
Manila  
Medan  
Peking  
San Francisco  
Shanghai  
Yokohama

Capital and Surplus: Gold \$10,000,000  
Every description of BANKING BUSINESS transacted.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.  
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent, or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.  
BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.  
MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.  
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.  
THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.  
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.  
PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.  
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEORGE HOGG,  
Manager.  
Queen's Road, Hongkong  
Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.**

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000  
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000  
Reserve Fund " 18,900,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.  
Agencies at: Nagasaki, Newchwang, Peking, Port Arthur, San Francisco, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.  
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHIONO, Manager.  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1913. 118

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.  
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund £1,800,000  
Proprietors £1,200,000

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE** and General Banking business transacted.

**CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. 12

**NOTICE.**

**PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.**

**WEEK DAYS.**

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.  
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 Min.  
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 15 Min.  
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 Min.  
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.  
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.  
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Min.  
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.  
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

**NIGHT CARS.**

8.00 P.M. and 9.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.  
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

**SUNDAYS.**

7.15 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.  
10.30 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. " 15 Min.  
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.  
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.  
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Min.  
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.  
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

**NIGHT CARS** on Week Days.

**SATURDAYS.**

Extra Car at midnight.

**SPECIAL CARS.**

By Arrangement at the Company's Office.

Admission 1/2d, 1/4d, 1/8d, 1/16d.

**NOTICE.**

I have this day established myself as Export and Import Merchants and Commission Agents under the name of Fred Taylor & Co.

FRED TAYLOR,  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1914.

## BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £1,300,000 at 2/-  
" \$15,000,000  
Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

**COURT OF DIRECTORS.**

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.—Chairman.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

**CHIEF MANAGER.**  
Hongkong—N. J. Stubb.

**ACTING MANAGER.**  
Shanghai—J. D. Smart.

**London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.**

**Hongkong—Interest Allowed.**  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

**ON FIXED DEPOSITS.**  
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager.

**HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.**

**THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

Rules may be obtained on application.

**INTEREST** on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on **FIXED DEPOSIT** at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager.

**THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

Authorized Capital £1,500,000  
Subscribed " 1,125,000  
Paid Up " 562,500  
Reserve Fund " 465,000

**BANKERS:**  
Bank of England,  
London Joint Stock Bank,  
Limited.

**NOTICE.**

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON,  
Manager.

**THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.**

(Capital Paid up, \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR, OF WILL, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

**THE ALEXANDRA CAFE** Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled.

For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and Meals with Wines & Liquor.

## EXCHANGE

| Selling              |           | T/T. Marks              | Nom.       |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|
| T/T. Demand          | 1/9 1/2   | Demand Germany          | "          |
| 30 d/s               | 1/9 9/16  | T/T. France             | "          |
| 60 d/s               | 1/9 11/16 | On Haiphong             | Nom.       |
| 4 m/s                | 1/9 3/4   | On Saigon               | "          |
| T/T. Shanghai        | 75        | On Bangkok              | 86         |
| Private 30 d/s sight |           | Buying                  |            |
| T/T. Singapore       | 76 1/2    | 4 m/s. L/C              | 1/10 1/2   |
| T/T. Japan           | 89 1/4    | 4 m/s. D/P              | 1/10 5/8   |
| T/T. India           | 135       | 6 m/s. L/C              | 1/10 7/8   |
| Demand India         | 135 1/4   | 30 d/s. Sney & M.       | 1/10 3/4   |
| T/T. Bombay          | 135 1/4   | 30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y. | 45 3/4     |
| Demand Bombay        | 135 1/4   | 4 m/s. Marks            | "          |
| T/T. Calcutta        | 135 1/4   | 4 m/s. France           | "          |
| Demand Calcutta      | 135 1/4   | 6 m/s. do               | "          |
| Demand Manila        | 87 3/4    | Gold Leaf per tael      | \$58.40    |
| T/T. San F'co & N.Y. | 43 3/4    | Sovereign               | 11.05 Nom. |
| Demand, New York     | 43 3/4    | Bar Silver, ready       | forward    |
| T/T. Java            | 107 1/2   | Bank of England rate    |            |

**Subsidiary Coins.**

Discount per \$100:

Chinese... 20 cts. pieces \$13

Chinese... 10 " \$14

Hongkong... 20 " \$9

Hongkong... 10 " \$9 3/4

**TO-DAY'S SHARE REPORT.**

S-SELLERS SA-SALES B-BUYERS N-NOMINAL

**STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.**

**BANKS.**

Hongkong & Shanghai \$125 \$852 1/2 Nominal

**MARINE INSURANCES.**

Cantons \$50 317 1/2

North China \$5 T142

Unions \$100 \$795

Yangtzes \$50 \$194

**FIRE INSURANCES.**

China Fires \$20 \$155

Hongkong Fires \$50 \$398

China & Manilla \$25 \$83

Douglas Steamship \$50 \$51

Steamboats \$15 \$275 1/2

Indo-China (Preferred) \$5 \$56

(Deferred) \$5 \$80

"Shell" Transports \$1 \$211

"Star Ferry" \$10 \$46

**REFINERIES.**

China Sugars \$100 \$77 1/2

Luzon Sugars \$100 \$28

**MINING.**

Chinese Engineering \$1 37/6

Tronohs \$1 26/3

Rauba \$1 \$3

Docks, Wharves, & Godowns \$50 \$85 1/2

Kowloon Wharves \$50 \$85 1/2

H.K. & W. Poo Docks \$50 \$63

Shanghai Docks T. 100 T. 55

Hongkong Wharves T. 100 T. 91

Lands, Hotels & Buildings T. 94 T. 94

Anglo-French Lands T. 100 T. 103

H'kong Central Estates \$100 \$103

Hongkong Lands \$50 \$128



